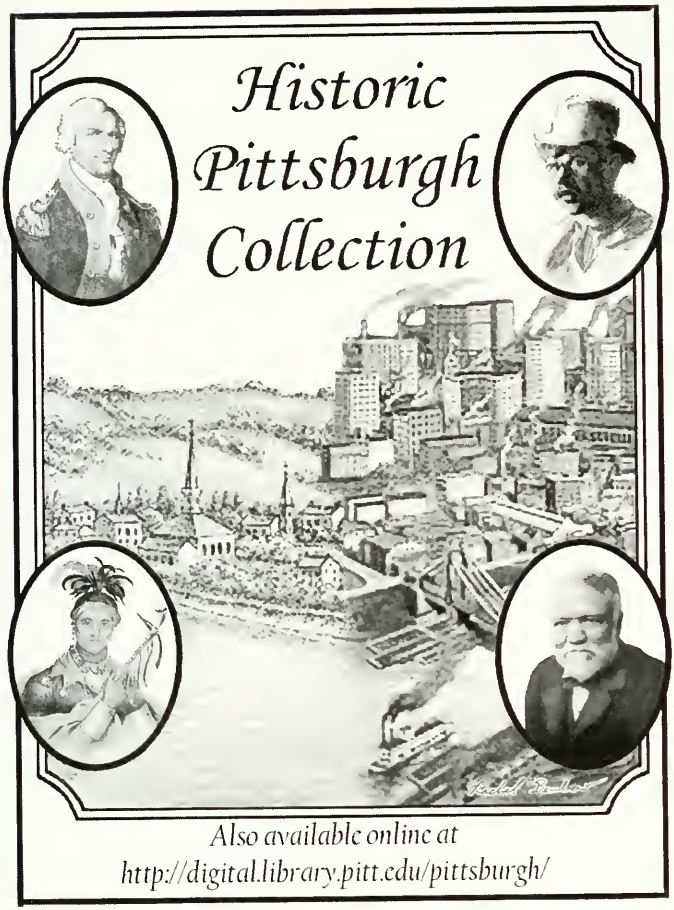
MANUAL OF THE CIVIC AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH



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Manual of the Civic and Charitable Organizations of Greater Pittsburgh:
And of the Higher Educational Institutions,
With a Brief Review of Mayor Guthrie's Administration

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MANUAL

OF THE

Civic and Charitable Organizations

OF

GREATER PITTSBURGH

AND OF THE

Higher Educational Institutions
with a Brief Review of
Mayor Guthrie's Administration

DEDICATED TO THE

JOINT ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

AND

AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

PITTSBURGH, 1908

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& CO.
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PITTSBURG

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PREFACE

Under the joint action of various civic and philanthropic organizations, upon whose invitation the joint annual convention of the National Municipal League and American Civic Association will be held in Pittsburgh November 16th to 19th, inclusive, a Citizens' Committee on Reception and Entertainment was appointed.

In view of the reports of the Pittsburgh Survey to be made public at that time, under the auspices of the Sage Foundation, the sub-committee on Publicity decided that it would be an appropriate and useful contribution to the literature of the convention, both as a record and as a measure of comparison with other municipalities, to issue a manual of the forces engaged in ameliorating the conditions of living in Pittsburgh; this to include a review of the municipal, philanthropic and civic improvement organizations, and the institutions of higher education not included in the public school system.

Knowing that the value and uesfulness of this manual would depend upon its reliability and accuracy, its compilation has been made as accurately as possible from reports and other sources of information. This publication has no precedent, so far as the city of Pittsburgh is concerned. The purpose, work and scope of the various philanthropic, charitable and civic organizations of this city have never before been set forth within a single work. Some institutions have refused information concerning their operations, due in some instances to ignorance or suspicion of the purposes to which the desired information was to be applied. Many worthy organizations and institutions have stated that for reasons of economy they have not issued complete reports to date. In such instances the last available report has been analyzed and used. In some instances reports, though voluminous, have proven deficient in essential facts.

The obstacles encountered in preparing this manual have encouraged the Committee to hope that future effort in systematically reviewing the same field, might find in this manual a useful foundation.

Important charitable work, with the expenditure of a large amount of money and personal effort, is done annually in this community through scores of societies and organizations affiliated with churches of all denominations. No complete record of these individual organizations is extant; and, owing to the limited time at our disposal, this important branch of Pittsburgh's charities has not been included.

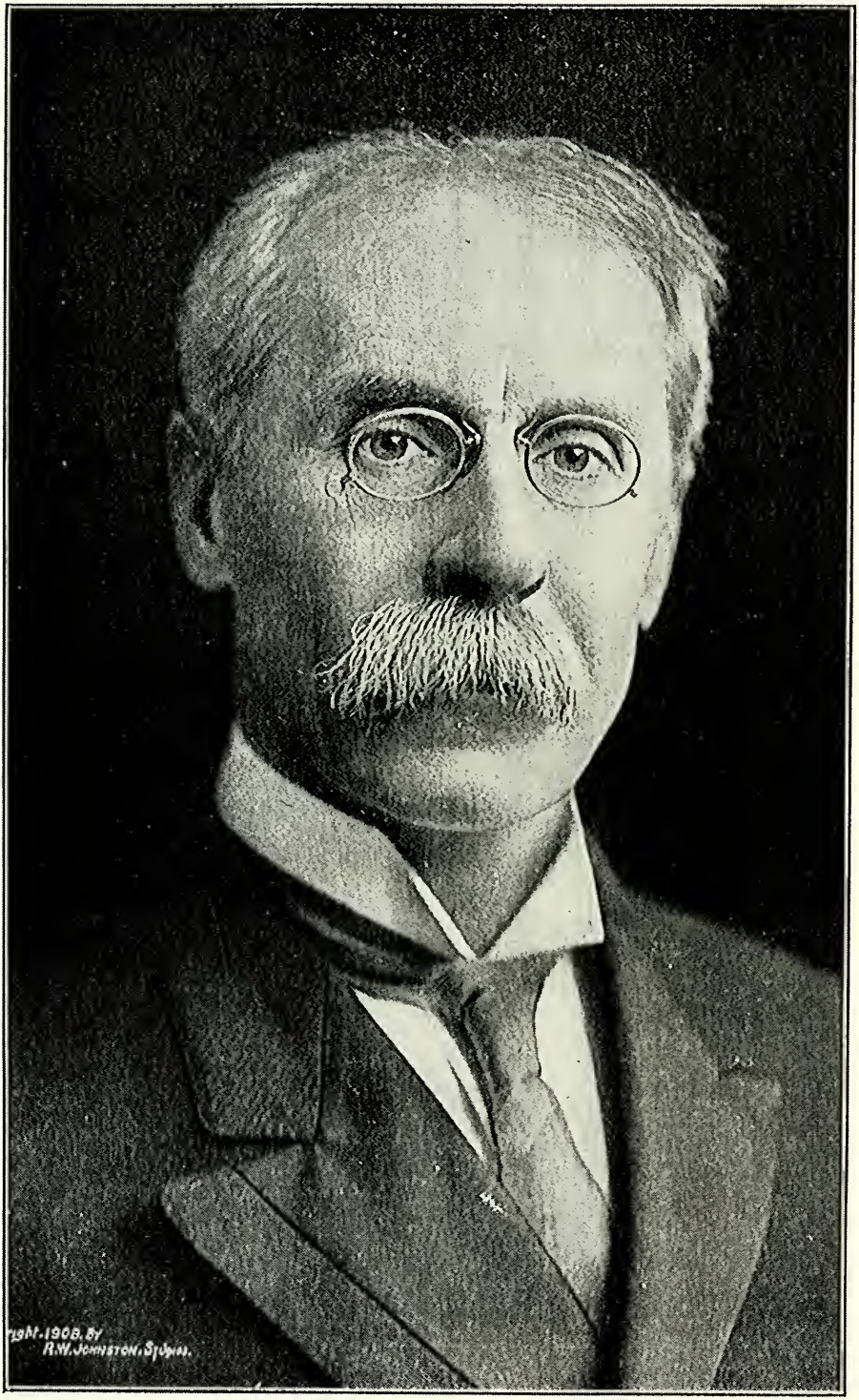
A sincere and persistent effort has been made to include all other organized public charities. If some have have been omitted —other than those who declined to give information—the omission has been unintentional.

If this manual serves to present a just statement of the extent, importance and scope of our local philanthropic, charitable and civic organizations, and becomes a precedent for more complete reviews; and if it should encourage co-operation and a uniform system of accounting and reporting of charitable institutions, then this Committee will find abundant recompense for the time and labor expended.

The Committee would bear testimony to the skill and fidelity with which Mr. J. Jerome Nordman, the compiler, has labored to make this manual worthy of its object and of the occasion of its issue.

Oliver McClintock,
James W. Kinnear,
W. Lucien Scaife,
Committee on Publicity.

City Government



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HON. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE

Mayor of Old Pittsburgh and First Mayor of Greater Pittsburgh, 1906-1909

Son of John B. Guthrie, Mayor of Pittsburgh, 1851-1852
Also a Second Term - - 1852-1853

Grandson of Magnus M. Murray, Mayor of Pittsburgh, 1828-1829
Also a Second Term - - - 1829-1830
Also a Third Term - - - 1831-1832

Pittsburgh's Administration

UNDER its charter provisions, the Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, who cannot succeed himself, is the chief executive of its administration. Its organization is divided into seven legally created departments, all responsible to and under the direction of the Mayor, the heads of which are appointed by him. These departments are:

City Treasurer's Office.
Board of Assessors.
Delinquent Tax Office.
Department of Public Safety.
Department of Public Works.
Department of Charities and Correction.
Department of Law.

All municipal legislation is vested in Councils, of which there is a Select Branch and a Common Branch, whose relations to each other are similar to those of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Mayor is vested with the right of veto, and Councils may pass ordinances over the veto by a vote of three-fifths of the elected members of each of the two councilmanic bodies.

Councilmen are elected from the various wards into which the city is divided, each ward being entitled to one Select and one Common Councilman, without regard to population, and to an additional Common Councilman for each additional ratio above a fixed number. The city is now divided into 59 wards, but these wards are so unequal in population, some of them being very large and many of them very small, and the ratio adopted being so large, that the Councils as at present constituted are a mere parody on representative government. About two-thirds of each body are elected by wards having less than one-third of the population of the city.

Due largely to the efforts of the present Mayor, a Commission has redistricted the city into 27 wards nearly equal in population. This division was contested in the Courts, but was sustained by the Court of Common Pleas. An appeal has been taken to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, but has not yet been decided. If this division is sustained, the representation in Councils will thereafter be fair and equal.

The City Controller is the Chief Accountant of the City. He and the Mayor are the only executive officers elected by the people. The former is the intermediary between those who contribute and those who expend, and his duty is to see that appropriations are not exceeded and that no money is expended without due authority.

The departments of the administration are sub-divided into bureaus, because of the varied and extensive character of their work. Thus, the Department of "Public Safety" (whose purpose is clearly implied by its name), has under its jurisdiction the Bureau of Police and Detectives; Bureau of Fire; Bureau of Electricity; Bureau of Building Inspection; Bureau of Boiler Inspection; and the Bureau of Health, including its latest function, that of Smoke Inspection. The Department of "Public Works" comprises a Bureau of Survey; Bureau of Construction; Bureau of Highways and Sewers; Bureau of City Property; Bureau of Water; Bureau of Filtration; Bureau of Water Assessment; Bureau of Light; Bureau of Parks and Bureau of Viewers.

The department heads, usually designated at "Directors," are responsible to the Mayor for their respective departments and the bureaus within them.

The administration of the present Mayor, Hon. George W. Guthrie, has been notably non-partisan, honest, efficient and businesslike; and under it many reforms, financially and morally beneficial to the community, have been instituted. Powers were delegated to and administered by officers responsible to the Mayor, without any outside interference or control. The city employees have been constantly impressed with the fact that they are responsible to no one but the City. No influence has been permitted to interfere with a public official in the discharge of his duty.

The appointive power of the administration has always been exercised on a strict civil service basis by the present Mayor; and he assisted in securing the enactment of a Civil Service Law May 23rd, 1907, which permanently governs the appointment of city employees under prescribed rules, admin-

istered by a Commission. Since the establishment of this Commission the law has been rigidly enforced. All appointments are made on a non-partisan basis and the legal distribution of power has been strictly maintained, every employee being responsible for the proper discharge of his duties. No political service is required of city employees. No interference with their rights as citizens is permitted. No levies for political purposes are tolerated. No city official has been permitted to accept any favor or gratuity from any one having dealings with the city.

The administration has been vigilant in its efforts to break up every form of graft. There has been absolute freedom from favoritism in the letting of contracts and in the enforcement of specifications. Contracts have been invariably let to the lowest bidders and no changes in or deviation from specifications have been permitted.

For several years the City had a civil service law for the Bureaus of Fire and Police. Its administration, however, was merely nominal and the law a dead letter. The members of these two city departments started a movement to secure a new law from the Legislature of 1905, but nothing more was accomplished than the strengthening of their organization for the continuance of their efforts.

During the Legislative Session of 1907 the Bureaus of Fire and Police, with the full consent of the administration, again took up the task and their efforts proved an important factor in securing the passage of the Civil Service Law now in force. It has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the best framed Civil Service Acts in the statute books of the states.

By a contract made in 1904 (nearly two years before the present administration), the City was bound for four years to deposit all its money in four designated banks, which were to pay two per cent on daily balances.

As this contract will expire January 31, 1909, there has been considerable public feeling over the selection of the new depositories. There has been a general public demand for more depositories, which has been greatly strengthened by the recent failure of one of the old depositories, and the tying up of one-fourth of the City's funds, thereby causing great inconvenience and uneasiness. Moreover, the people feel that, in view of the size and character of the City's deposits, it should receive more than two per cent on its daily balances. Five of our largest, strongest and most conservative banks, having

together a capital and surplus of $19,900,000.00, have offered in writing to pay two and one-half per cent if selected as depositories, and other banks, equally as good, stand ready to accept the deposits on the same terms.

Notwithstanding this, Councils passed a resolution directing the Mayor to enter into a contract for four years with six banks having a capital and surplus of $16,625,000.00, requiring them to pay only two per cent.

Mayor Guthrie vetoed this resolution, assigning amongst others the following reasons:

> "First: That to give the deposits to the selected banks at two per cent, when others certainly as strong and safe offered to pay two and one-half per cent, was in itself a plain breach of trust."
>
> "Second: That there was no power to make a contract in this way, and that it was improvident to make one for four years, even if it could be done."
>
> "Third: That, in view of the large amounts of money now handled by the City, and which will probably be largely increased, six depositories are not sufficient for safety."

The resolution was passed over the veto, but the Mayor, believing the action void and a betrayal of the City's rights, has refused to act under it. So far no steps have been taken by the favored banks.

During the present administration the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was effected under an Act of Legislature, which was drafted by the present Mayor, Mr. Guthrie, together with D. T. Watson, Esq., on the request and initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh. The present City Attorney, Wm. B. Rodgers, together with D. T. Watson, Esq., successfully defended this consolidation act through the various courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the adjustment of the relations between Pittsburgh and Allegheny after the consolidation, the employees of the City of Allegheny were immediately placed under the protection of the Civil Service Law. Some removals were made because of the large number of unnecessary employees, but in no case was politics or favor permitted to have a part in the reorganization.

The present administration has been characterized

throughout by a determined effort to compel obedience to the law from all public service corporations without discrimination. The same recognition of the requirements of the law has been demanded from these corporations as has been required of individuals.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had been dilatory in relinquishing the use of Liberty Street, which it should have vacated during the previous administration in accordance with a contract made with the City, was compelled by Mayor Guthrie to live up to its agreement. His courage in asserting the rights of the City and his firm stand at a critical moment secured for the city's best and longest downtown thoroughfare a riddance from steam railroad tracks running at grade.

Persistent efforts were made to compel the Pittsburgh Railways Company (in accordance with provisions made in the franchise-ordinances granted to underlying companies), to keep streets occupied by them clean and in repair. No effort had been made in the past to enforce this obligation. What work had been done, was done by and paid for by the City. The administration has endeavored to collect a large amount of money (about $750,000.00), the Company's share for this work done by the City in the past. No final settlement of the claim has been made up to the present time, but suit has been brought and will be forced to trial. In the month of July, 1908, the Company finally acknowledged its liability for the future and began monthly payments to the City on this account for the current year. These were the first payments of this kind ever made by Street Railway Companies to the City, although required by their contracts, some of which were over fifty years old.

This administration was the first to insist upon the payment of bridge-tolls for which the traction lines were liable to the City. The City has secured judgments upon these claims, some of which have been settled; but final adjustment of others has been delayed by appeals now pending.

A number of street cars having been found running without safety fenders, the administration enforced an old ordinance requiring all cars to be equipped with such safety devices.

Under the provisions of an old statute, the present administration has asserted the liability of railroad companies on property subjected to municipal taxation. After considerable litigation the claim was in part not sustained by the

Supreme Court, but the major portion of the City's contention was upheld, with the result that the amount of taxes due the City from these companies has been largely increased.

The serious deterioration by electrolysis of the City's water mains (as well as those of private corporations), by stray electric currents from the traction lines, has been successfully checked under the present administration. As the result of personal effort, and without resorting to litigation, the present Mayor and the Acting Director of the Department of Public Works induced the Pittsburgh Railways Company to install a system whereby their stray electric currents, which are picked up by the water-pipes, are carried out of the pipes at regularly provided outlets and returned to the dynamos.

While the present arrangement seems to be satisfactory, it is recognized that any change in the distribution of electric power by the traction company may produce such conditions as will render the safeguards now in use either partially, or wholly, insufficient. Frequent tests are, therefore made by the City and reported to the Pittsburgh Railways Company, to make sure that no change has taken place endangering the safety of the City's water system.

At the beginning of this administration the Bureau of Viewers of the Department of Public Works, which has charge of the proceedings for ascertaining and assessing the cost of street improvements, was about two and one-half years in arrears in its work. This condition had continued for many years and as, under the law, the City was obliged to pay legal interest to the contractor from the completion and acceptance of his work, but could not collect interest from the property owner until his share of the cost (not including interest), had been ascertained and assessed, this delay cost the City a large amount annually. Now, however, the arrearages have all been cleared off and the Bureau is working on current business. The saving to the City from this change of method is very large.

For many years property owners, even on the main thoroughfares of the City, have been in the habit of appropriating portions of the sidewalks for area-ways, steps and ornamental entrances. These encroachments had become serious obstacles to public travel. After a year's litigation, under the direction of the City Law Department, the present administration suc-

ceeded in having these declared public nuisances. A large number have been removed and the administration is proceeding steadily against the others.

For about seven years previous to this administration property owners were under no compulsion to relay sidewalks. The present Mayor prepared an ordinance requiring the relaying of defective and worn-out sidewalks, and had it passed and enforced. As a result miles upon miles of sidewalks have been relaid, the extent of this improvement being limited only by the capacity of the available and qualified workmen.

For the first time in many years, residents have been compelled to remove snow from their sidewalks. Uninterrupted and successful efforts have been made to regulate street traffic, particularly at the crowded crossings, and to compel automobilists to observe the laws against speeding.

The City Law Department also secured a decision compelling public service corporations, at their own expense, to make such changes in their lines as are from time to time required by the needs of the City, in making street repairs, or improvements, or for the convenience of city work generally.

Prior to the beginning of this administration, a contract had been let and the work commenced upon the construction of a sand filtration plant, to filter the City water supply and free the City from the continuous epidemic of typhoid fever. Shortly after controversies arose, and for four months work was suspended by the order of the then Director of the Department of Public Works.

Immediately upon his inauguration, Mayor Guthrie, recognizing the vital importance of this work, took the matter up, had the disputes adjusted and within a week work was resumed. From that time, despite many difficulties, the work has been vigorously prosecuted without cessation or interruption, in strict compliance with the specifications and with but a small percentage of "extras."

The plant has not yet been turned over to the City, but since October 1st, all the water furnished by the City in the district for which the plant was constructed, has been filtered and it will doubtless fully meet the highest expectations in efficiency, quantity of output and cost of operation.

Contemporaneously with the completion of this water-

filtration plant, under the Acting Director of Public Works, the Superintendent of the Board of Health has accomplished remarkable achievements in another department of City Sanitation, despite vigorous opposition from influential land-owners. From Jan. 1st, 1907, to Oct. 1st, 1908, 5,264 privy vaults and cess-pools have been eradicated, and in their places 8,556 sanitary flushing water-closets were installed, providing sanitary conveniences for 11,000 families, or about 49,500 individuals. The same vigilance and activity in this warfare against unnecessary disease and death is still unremitting. The remarkable results from the use of filtered water and probably also from the generally improved sanitary conditions are shown in the monthly records of diseases reported to the Bureau of Health.

In September, 1907, before any filtered water was furnished there were of typhoid fever in the Central District of the City, which is now supplied from the filtration plant	232 cases	20 deaths
In September, 1908, when about 60% of the water was filtered, there were in the same district.....	50 cases	8 deaths
In October, 1907, there were in the same district	358 cases	30 deaths
In October, 1908, all water supplied after October 1st being filtered, there were	44 cases	1 death

Continuous efforts to abolish spitting on sidewalks and in street cars and public places have been made. Sanitary inspection has also been unremitting and strict quarantine of all contagious diseases discovered has been applied.

In this same connection it is proper to call attention to the extensive work in street cleaning which has been carried on, and to the vigorous manner in which the ordinances and contracts for the removal of garbage and rubbish have been impartially enforced.

To give to Pittsburgh ultimately a smokeless air and to divest it of its time honored title of "The Smoky City," is the goal towards which the present administration has made a

very propitious start. The great benefit to the health and wealth of the people of Pittsburgh from such an outcome will be apparent, when we consider the large loss constantly accruing from the waste of fuel by manufacturers, and of merchandise, personal clothing and the furnishment of residences caused by the impalpable but all pervading grime deposited by a sooty atmosphere.

The municipal crusade against smoke has a unique history. In 1906, the Chamber of Commerce, finding that a smoke ordinance not properly drawn and too drastic in its provisions, was destined to defeat in Councils, began a campaign of education under the management of a special Committee on Smoke Prevention. They had introduced a new ordinance prepared under Mayor Guthrie's supervision providing for a smoke inspector, which was passed by Councils February 2nd, 1907. Mayor Guthrie, in co-operation with it and in recognition of its initiative and well directed effort, requested the Chamber of Commerce to nominate an inspector. Mr. W. H. Rea, a retired manufacturer, was accordingly nominated, who, with three assistant inspectors, was appointed by the Major in June of the same year. During the subsequent brief period the work of Inspector Rea's office has resulted in the installation of 469 smoke consumers in 127 different establishments without resorting to litigation in a single case. Almost all of these are operating successfully. A decided improvement is already noticeable in our atmosphere.

The salutary effect of such sanitary measures and work for cleanliness on the general health of the City cannot be overestimated.

A practical economy initiated by this administration, is the employment of a municipal asphalt plant for street repair work. Although the present plant is inadequate for the demands, it has resulted in a saving of 33 1-3% in the cost of patching asphalt pavements; the average for 1908 being 82½c per square yard, as compared with $1.25, the lowest price bid by contractors during many years. By using this plant the Grant Boulevard was surfaced with asphalt at a cost of 79½c per square yard.

An innovation upon the former practice of his department has been introduced by the present Acting Director of the Department of Public Works, in having the water-pipe extensions laid by the employees of his department. So far in

1908 the Acting Director reports having laid over 12 miles of water-pipes, the experience showing that the work has been done better, at less cost and more expeditiously than similar work done heretofore by contract.

Another economy effected by the present administration has been the reduction in the City's electric light contract for street arc lights of 2,000 candle-power, from $96.00 per light per year to $72.00. A reduction of $4.00 per year has also been secured on its incandescent lighting.

The administration has also vigorously fought a proposed advance from 25c to 30c per thousand cubic feet in the price of natural gas to domestic consumers. One company finally compromised on 27½c, and the other two did not raise their price above 25c.

It has also succeeded in heading off the vacation of streets for private advantage but public detriment, and the granting of traction franchises in perpetuity and without compensation to the City, with the exception of two unimportant franchises for lateral traction connections and two street vacations, all of which were passed over the Mayor's veto. In an effort to secure adequate transportation facilities for the community, Mayor Guthrie appealed to the Governor of the State for the institution of quo warranto proceedings against the city traction monopoly. This appeal was denied.

The work of condemnation of the Monongahela Water Company's plant has been prosecuted by the present administration. This is a private corporation which has for many years had an exclusive franchise for supplying water to a large section of the city on the South Side of the Monongahela River. But a contract, made over twenty years ago, permitted the City to acquire the properties of the company, at the option of the City, any time after the expiration of the first twenty years of the life of the franchise, and at a price to be fixed by appraisers appointed by the Court.

The time at which the city could exercise this option arrived at the end of the first year of Mayor Guthrie's administration. Owing to bitter complaints from the customers of the company, the Mayor endeavored to get the company to consent to an earlier appointment of appraisers, but without success. However, immediately after the right accrued to the city, he caused proceedings for condemnation to be instituted.

The valuations put on the plant by the witnesses for the company ran from $3,500,000.00 to $4,500,000.00; but the appraisers fixed the price to be paid by the city at $1,975,000.00. The case has been appealed and argued before the Supreme Court of the State, and a decision is expected at any time. The capital stock of the Company was $2,600,000.00, divided into 104,000 shares of the par value of $25.00. Dividends had been paid for many years at the rate of 8%. The stock sold in the open market at from $38.00 to $45.00 per share on the assumption that the franchise was perpetual. The price fixed by the appraisers will net the stock holders about $20.00 per share.

In the election of November 3, 1908, a bond issue of $4,430,000.00 was carried almost unanimously, which included $2,675,000.00 for the purchase of the Monongahela Water Company's plant and extending its system of water supply and distribution.

The difference between the results obtained from partisan and non-partisan municipal governments is strikingly shown by a comparison of the cost of pumping water in the former cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh during the year preceding their consolidation. Allegheny pumped its water to a reservoir at an elevation of 300 feet, while Pittsburgh had to pump 450 feet. The demand to be supplied was twice as great in Pittsburgh as in Allegheny, but the annual cost of maintenance was $60,000.00 greater in Allegheny than it was in Pittsburgh.

During the first week after the consolidation of the cities, the Allegheny municipal pumping station on River Avenue was shut down permanently. The river-intakes of this station were immediately opposite the sewers of Pittsburgh and directly below the outlets of the sewer draining the Troy Hill and Spring Hill districts, and the Herrs Island sewer draining the stockyards and abattoirs of the Pittsburgh Provision Company, the Walker Provision Company and the City's garbage disposal plant on the island.

Although the operation of this plant was not necessary for the City's needs, and their own Health Officer had officially condemned the raw water as wholly unfit for domestic use (his tests having shown that it was loaded with sewage and filth too vile to be named), the city administration continued its operation, despite his official reports. Its stoppage was immediately followed by a decrease of over 20% in the typhoid fever rate for the City.

At the time of the consolidation old Pittsburgh's net taxable valuation was $599,852,923.00, 7% of which represented the constitutional limit for debt creating power, namely, $41,989,704.61. Deducting the City's net bonded debt, as of January 31, 1908, $16,733,863.73, left an unexpended balance of debt creating power of $25,255,840.88, or about .60%.

On the same date Allegheny's net taxable valuation was $104,418,400, 7% of which represented its debt creating power, namely, $7,309,288. Deducting from this the city's net bonded debt of $5,914,246.00, left an unexpended debt creating power of $1,395,042.00.

The total debt limit of the consolidated cities January 31st, 1908, was $49,298,992.61. The total net indebtedness was $22,648,109.73, leaving an unexpended debt creating power of $26,650,882.88.

Gross bonded debt Nov. 1st, 1908....	$35,853,039.87
Less sinking fund investments	10,484,576.14
Net bonded debt Nov. 1st, 1908.....	$25,368,463.73

On November 3rd, 1908, the electors of Greater Pittsburgh authorized by popular vote an increase in the city's bonded indebtedness of $4,430,000, the bonds to be issued at an indefinite time in the future, as follows:

Allegheny River Bridge at Point.....	$1,000,000
Purchase of Monongahela Water Co.'s plant and extending its system of supply and distribution	2,675,000
Purchase and laying water mains in East End	300,000
Rebuilding Larimer Avenue Bridge	240,000
Building and equipping incinerating plants.	185,000
Bridge over Negley's Run at Everett street	30,000
	$4,430,000

The Bureau of Police, under the present administration, has been noted for its efficiency and absolute freedom from outside interference. In the impartial enforcement of the Civil Service Rules, as well as all other reforms, the Mayor has been loyally supported, both by former Director of the Department, Frank Ridgway, now deceased, and by the present Director, E. G. Lang.

In an interview with Supt. Thos. A. McQuaide, he said:

"The effects of a Civil Service Law have been most noticeable upon the personnel of the police. Politics now have no bearing upon promotions, or appointments; merit being the only qualification recognized. The administration of the Police Bureau has been absolutely free from political influence. Such freedom obviously lessens the work of the Superintendent, because it implies less interference from each ward heeler who controls a vote. It is a pleasure to me, and to all my men, to serve under such conditions, to know that we can go ahead and do our whole duty, and to feel that, so long as we are right, our positions cannot be jeopardized. I desire to go on record as favoring the taking of the Police Bureau of every city out of politics. Until such time, American cities cannot be made free from crime and vice. I say this from personal knowledge and experience, because, in approaching the matter of cleaning up the City of Pittsburgh along the lines laid down by the present Mayor, we found that it was not a moral or social canker that was gnawing at the fabric of our body politic so much as it was a political one.

"In attempting to handle the 'social evil' we found ourselves confronted by a cabal of men of large influence, banded together in an unholy traffic, the barter and sale of crime and vice, and the privileges to traffic in same with impunity. We found the official real-estate dealer, the official liquor-dealer, the official bottler, the official physician, the official grocers, butchers, diamond dealers and house-furnishers, and also the professional 'sweaters,' who acted as go-betweens, all banded together in a cabal to prey upon the owners of the resorts. Our play was to get the 'sweaters' first, and we started after them. There are a few of them with us yet. We then went against the real-estate dealers, who were instrumental in making the lives of the unfortunates harder. Our record as to them is now well known history. Two compulsory vacancies in the city councils because of partnership in vice-graft helped to tell the story, and the vice cabal was soon dissolved in jig-time order.

"The liquor laws have been rigidly enforced. Largely by means of a vigorous enforcement of the law against the unlicensed sale of liquor, 334 disorderly houses in Pittsburgh proper and the former city of Allegheny have been closed during the present administration, and not one of them has been permitted to re-open. Our warfare against crooks and pro-

fessional thieves has been aggressive and unremitting. The laws against gambling have been enforced without fear or favor. In a word, I believe that the general verdict of the good citizens of Pittsburgh will be that the Bureau of Police has been conducted in a systematic, efficient and successful manner.

"The Police Pension Fund Association was incorporated December 16th, 1893. Its first revenues were secured by assessing the men one per cent of their wages. When the present Mayor took office the fund was approximately $119,000. At the present time it is over $190,000. The fund, which was formerly deposited in several small banks, has, through Mayor Guthrie's efforts, been invested in 4½ per cent city bonds."

The Bureau of Fire gives the same evidence of the salutary effect of the Civil Service Law upon the personnel of its members. The safety of our lives and property against fire makes it of great importance that we shall have a force of well trained and efficient men ready to do their whole duty with skill and courage in any emergency. The Department has a wide reputation for being one of the best organized and best equipped, and the most efficient Fire Department in American cities.

During the present administration the department has been expanded to include 61 companies; 5 new engine houses have been completed; 6 new engine houses are in process of construction; 2 engine houses have been remodeled; 1 engine house has been rebuilt; 3 new fire engines have been added; 3 fire engines have been rebuilt; 73 uniformed men have been added and assigned to stations.

The Firemen's Disability Fund was created by Councils in 1886, largely through the efforts of Hon. C. L. Magee. When Councils organized it, in 1903, the fund amounted to $90,000. When the present Mayor took office it amounted to $134,000, deposited in several banks. It now amounts to $210,000, which, through Mayor Guthrie's efforts entirely, is now invested in City of Pittsburgh 4½ per cent bonds. On the consolidation of the two cities, Allegheny's pension fund of $18,000 was merged with Pittsburgh's. To remove Allegheny's disparity before the merger the consolidated Councils appropriated $29,975, to be levied as a bond issue upon the former City of Allegheny, and added to the fund.

Mayor Guthrie's administration began with the 1906 tax levy of 15 mills made by the preceding administration, and a deficit of about $286,000.00. It commenced its second year (1907), by a tax levy of 12½ mills and would have closed it with a cash surplus but for the fact that, after consolidation, Allegheny having less than $100 of available cash in her treasury remaining from her tax levy of 18¾ mills for 1907, Pittsburgh was obliged to advance $289,000.00 to carry Allegheny's administration from December 6th, 1907 (the actual date of consolidation), to the end of Pittsburgh's fiscal year, January 31st, 1908. At least 50% more would have been required to complete Allegheny's fiscal year, ending February 29th, 1908. Despite this unlooked-for outlay, more streets have been repaved, more sewers built, more improvement work done and paid for out of the City's revenues than ever before in the same period of time in the history of the City.

For 1908 the tax levy is 14 55-100 mills. Of this tax over two mills were made necessary by consolidation with Allegheny, as owing to the fact that the taxable valuation of Allegheny property is only one-sixth of that of old Pittsburgh, the uniform tax levied for current expenses throughout the consolidated city produces from Allegheny only about $800,000, while the appropriations to it from the common fund amount to about $1,700,000.

The recent Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the Capture of Fort Duquesne by the British, November 25th, 1758, was a remarkable manifestation of enthusiasm, lavish outlay and good management, with which Mayor Guthrie and his Executive Departments, the City Councils, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies united in making it an appropriate and instructive, as well as colossal celebration. No event in the history of the city has ever created such a general civic uplift and inspired in her citizens so much of patriotic pride in the past history as well as in the present achievements of their city.

This review of Mayor Guthrie's administration is necessarily incomplete, the efficient organization and work of several of the City Departments and Bureaus not even being mentioned. But as far as it goes, it furnishes an absolute demonstration that, under our present City Charter and form of municipal organization, the affairs of this city can be successfully administered, and the highest efficiency secured in every executive department, without a boss or political machine. It is sufficient to show how vast and complex the government of a large city is, and how glaringly absurd is the peculiarly American practice of handing over its municipal administration to the local organization of

some national political party that happens to be dominant through a tariff, or anti-tariff, or other national issue, to be conducted by it on the costly political-spoils system. It illustrates how fundamentally important it is to have its government conducted upon business principles, and with business methods, the Mayor, Directors of Departments, heads of Bureaus and every employee being required to make good in their part of the administration. It also shows how much a Mayor of capacity, honesty, and resolute purpose may accomplish for the welfare of his city, even in the face of violent partisan opposition.

OLIVER MCCLINTOCK,
JAMES W. KINNEAR,
W. LUCIEN SCAIFE,
Committee on Publicity.

Pittsburgh Bureau of Health

THE Bureau of Health of Pittsburgh is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Safety of the administration organization. A systematic organization for the purpose of insuring municipal sanitation and protecting public health has been established that has been recognized nationally as exemplary.

As at present organized the administration of the bureau is divided as follows:

First—Division of Vital Statistics.
Second—Division of Transmissible Diseases
Third—Division of Sanitary Inspection.
Fourth—Division of Tenement House Inspection.
Fifth—Division of Plumbing Inspection.
Sixth—Division of Milk Inspection.
Seventh—Division of Food and Milk Inspection.
Eighth—Division of Smoke Inspection.
Ninth—Division of Disinfection.
Tenth—Laboratory.

The Division of Vital Statistics records all deaths and births, issues burial and transit permits and prepares mortality and morbidity statistics. All birth and death certificates are transcribed and a copy of each sent to Harrisburg monthly. The work of this division is really the basis of the work of the bureau, as, when rightly interpreted, the mortality and morbidity records form an index of the efficiency of the bureau. Three desk clerks are constantly kept busy in the day time and two at night on eight-hour shifts, as the office is never closed. Three transcribing clerks are necessary to copy the death and birth certificates, of which from 1,500 to 2,000 are received each month.

The Division of Sanitary Inspection consists of one chief inspector and thirty-one policemen.

This division was reorganized in June, 1906, when the force was increased from nine to twenty-five sanitary policemen. The consolidation with Allegheny, January 1, 1908, gave six additional. The city, therefore, has an adequate corps of sanitary policemen.

An efficient system of records has been adopted so that the work of each officer is checked up and the character of his work is a matter of record. The city is divided into sanitary districts and each policeman is responsible for the sanitary condition of his territory.

The duties of the sanitary policemen are many and varied and cover almost every phase of urban life. All complaints regarding unsanitary conditions or nuisances prejudicial to health are referred to him for correction. The complaints cover a wide range, and many of them do not properly come under his jurisdiction, but all are attended to, and, when necessary, referred to the other administration departments. This division is, indeed, the great cleaning house for citizen's complaints. The investigation of complaints is but a small part of the work. The officer is required to make regular inspections in his district and to correct unsanitary conditions before they become a matter of complaint.

As the city has but two medical inspectors, the sanitary policemen have an important part in the control of quarantinable diseases. They investigate and report upon each case, and put up and remove placards.

An increased amount of work has been done by this division during the last two years. The city has had a general cleaning up, and where formerly filthy backyards and areaways were the rule in the poorer sections, now they are the exceptions, and where found constitute a demerit for the officer of the district.

Efficient work has been done in the removal of unsanitary privy vaults. Last year nearly 4,000 vaults were removed on account of notices served and 6,031 sanitary flushing closets installed in their places, providing sanitary conveniences for 10,000 families. During the present year this work has been kept up, but has not been pushed so rapidly on account of the financial stringency. Up to July 1, however, a total of 7,588 closets were installed. This in itself means a general improvement in sanitary conditions throughout the city.

During the winter months a series of lectures on sanitation were given to the officers of the bureau, including all the inspecting force. This has resulted in greater efficiency and a commendable esprit de corps.

DIVISION OF PLUMBING INSPECTION

Organized as follows:

One chief plumbing inspector.

One assisant chief plumbing inspector.

Twelve inspectors.

One clerk.

In 1901 the present law regulating plumbing and house drainage was established by Act of Assembly. It is generally recognized that Pittsburgh has a most thorough and efficient plumbing inspection. All plumbers doing work in the city must undergo a rigid examination and obtain a license before they can engage in work.

The city is divided into districts, and every job of plumbing, either of new work or repairs, is inspected and made to comply with the plumbing code before it is passed. Pittsburgh is known the world over as one of the greatest centers for the manufacture of plumbing fixtures. It is also known in the sanitary world for the excellent character of its plumbing. The rigid inspection of the Bureau of Health maintains a high standard of work.

During the last two years the amount of work done by this division has increased enormously, on account of the activity of the bureau in abolishing privy vaults and unsanitary plumbing existing prior to 1901. This may be well shown by the following tabulation:

Plans filed, 1907	14,449
Inspections	28,026

DIVISION OF TENEMENT HOUSE INSPECTION

Pittsurgh has its own peculiar housing problem, differing in kind from other cities because of its unparalleled industrial development during the last two decades. The building of mills and manufactories has encroached upon former good residential districts, driving out the old residents, some of them into more favorable locations, but many of them into already crowded districts. The vacated houses have been rented to the working classes, who are unable to pay large rents. This led to the division and subdivision of houses originally intended for one family. This has given rise to the majority of the worst tenement houses, as many families have been crowded in often without much regard to the sanitary requirements of light, ventilation and toilet accommodations.

The great influx of foreigners for work in the iron and allied industries has caused overcrowding in the districts lying near the mills. The former residents when able have moved to less crowded districts near the suburbs. The less fortunate, however, have moved into already congested districts where cheap rental can be obtained.

The building of houses for the working classes has not kept pace with the influx of population.

The first effective measures to improve housing conditions were taken in 1903 by the Civic Club, which, acting with other organizations and individuals, formulated and put through the Legislature a law regulating the building of tenement houses and providing for tenement house inspection.

The work was begun in 1904 with two inspectors. Two more were added in 1906. During the last year the housing committee of the Chamber of Commerce became actively interested in the improvement of housing conditions, and, co-operating with the bureau, passed an ordinance providing for the present more adequate force of one chief inspector, ten inspec-

tors and a clerk and stenographer. During the last two years, therefore, considerable progress has been made in improving housing conditions in this city, and the outlook for the future of housing in Pittsburgh is good.

During the last year some of the worst tenements have been torn down and others vacated for living purposes. The following table shows in a general way the amount of work accomplished last year:

First inspections	8,856
Reinspections	6,605
Violations corrected	3,659
Additional houses inspected and recorded as tenement houses	955
Total inspections	15,461
Plans for new houses examined	63
Total tenement houses recorded to December 31, 1907	1,883
Sanitary water closets installed	1,083
Old vaults removed	319
Cellars vacated for living purposes	68

As the present is not a favorable time for enforcing sweeping changes in tenement house construction, the force is at work gathering information which will enable the bureau to know its problem more thoroughly and facilitate more thorough and systematic work in the future. The force is at present engaged in making a tenement house census, the first of its kind to be made in Pittsburgh. The facts noted are: Nationality, number of rooms, number of adults and children and amount of rent paid.

MILK INSPECTION

During the last two years the milk supply of the city has been improved because of the progressive increase in the force of inspectors and because citizens very generally are awakening to the danger in bad milk. In May, 1906, the bureau had one inspector, the force was increased to two more in August of the same year, and at the beginning of this year the force was increased to six inspectors, two of which are detailed to the work of inspecting dairies, one of them being a veterinarian, and the other a practical dairyman with twelve years' experience.

The inspection of milk properly begins at the farm, but much can be done in the city itself by improving sanitary conditions under which the milk is handled and sold.

The bureau examines on an average of forty samples daily for bacteria, adulterants and for cream content. The inspectors visit the shops, correcting unsanitary conditions, enforcing proper methods and collecting samples for analysis. There is

practically no adulterated milk sold in this city, as the law in this respect has been very vigorously enforced.

The dairy inspectors visit the farms and dairies, using a score card, which details fully the points to be noted. Each dairy is rated, the defects pointed out and instructions given for their correction. This has been followed in the majority of cases by marked improvement. The bureau has been actively supported in the work of milk inspection by the milk commission of the Allegheny County Medical Society. This commission has done effectual work in educating the public in the necessity for an improved milk supply and in bringing about a demand for better milk.

The Chamber of Commerce, through a specially appointed committee, has taken up the problem in a practical way by conducting a milk and cream contest for dairymen. In this way interest is enlisted in the adoption of improved methods and placing the dairy industry in the Pittsburgh district on a higher plane.

The bureau has prepared the following circulars of information relating to every phase of milk production, distribution and consumption, and has distributed large numbers to the producer, the dealer and the consumer:

1. Circular of information for the producer, the dealer and the consumer.
2. Illustrated booklet of general information, entitled "Milk, Clean and Cold."
3. Circular of information on "Care of the Baby in Hot Weather," referring to the care and preparation of milk for infant feeding.
4. Rules and regulations for dairymen, printed on linen, for posting in barn.
5. Rules and regulations for the city dealer, printed on cardboard.

CONTROL OF TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES.

The medical inspector is charged with the enforcement of quarantine and isolation in cases of quarantinable transmissible diseases. The law requiring the vaccination of all school children has been strictly enforced, and Pittsburgh is to be regarded as a well-vaccinated city. No cases of smallpox have originated in the city for more than two years. Several cases of smallpox have come into the city, but, on account of the vigilance of the inspectors in vaccinating all exposed persons, no other cases have occurred.

The prevention of tuberculosis has received the earnest attention of the bureau. The cases of tuberculosis occurring in the city must be reported to the bureau, and cases not under the care of physicians are visited by the visiting nurse and instructions given as to treatment and preventive measures.

In case of removal or death, the bureau disinfects the rooms occupied by consumptives. The tenement house division keeps track of all cases occurring in tenements, with a view of supervising and enforcing personal prophylaxis and preventing the occupancy of infected houses before disinfection.

A card index of all cases is kept, the object of the bureau being to see that every case is carrying out the methods for preventing the spread of the disease to others, but in no way takes action in cases which are under the care of a physician.

Believing that the most important measure in the campaign against tuberculosis is the education of the public as to its nature, means of prevention and cure, the bureau has carried on a campaign of education by means of lectures and the publication and distribution of literature. Lantern slides have been prepared illustrative of the subject, and lectures are given on request to any organization.

The anti-spitting ordinance has been very generally enforced, and spitting on the sidewalks, on the floors of street cars and public buildings has been very greatly decreased. Anti-spitting signs have been put up all over the city.

There are two dispensaries in the city having for their special work the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis. The dispensary of the Tuberculosis League has been established for two years and has a full staff of physicians. The visiting nurse of the Bureau of Health has worked in conjunction with the dispensary in visiting the patients in their homes.

The department of health established a dispensary in this city in February, 1908. Two physicians are in attendance daily for the purpose of examining and giving treatment and advice to patients. The visiting nurses follow up the work by visiting the patients in their homes.

TYPHOID FEVER

During the present year the typhoid fever rate has been greatly decreased, and before the end of the year this city will have lost her unenviable position as the leading typhoid city. The rate for the last three months is below that of the average for American cities. This result has been brought about mainly by an improved water supply, partly because of lessened infection of the water sheds, but chiefly on account of the supply of a large portion of filtered water. The activity of the bureau in improving the sanitary conditions in the city, removal of privy vaults, the general cleaning up of the city, the improvement of the milk supply, lessening of overcrowding, have all played a subsidiary but important part.

Recognizing that the study of typhoid in Pittsburgh would have a more than local value, the trustees of the Russell Sage

fund, co-operating with the Bureau of Health, has given funds to carry on this work. The organization is known as the Typhoid Commission of Pittsburgh, made up as follows:

The purpose of the commission is the study of typhoid, especially in relation to its epidemiology, in the hope that if possible more light may be thrown upon its etiology and modes of transmission.

SUMMER NURSE CORPS

With a view of reducing the high infant mortality during the summer months, the bureau in July of this year appointed a corps of visiting nurses for personal work in the congested districts. The problem in reducing infant mortality from bad milk lies not only in the improvement of the milk supply, but also in teaching mothers how to take care of the milk in the homes and how to prepare it properly for feeding their infants. The latter is part of the work of the nurse corps. The work, however, necessarily includes a greater scope—the clothing, bathing, securing of fresh air and everything which relates to the proper care of infants and children. The work has been highly successful and has met with the cordial appreciation of the classes who most need it. There is no doubt that it has been of a lasting educational value that will raise the standard of living in the poorer districts.

The laboratory is well equipped for both chemical and bacteriological examinations. Bacteriological examination for the purpose of diagnosis is made free of charge to all physicians. About forty samples of milk are examined daily for cream content, preservatives and bacteria.

The laboratory makes frequent examinations of water from springs and wells throughout the city, as well as the general water supply. The laboratory distributes free antitoxin to cases of diphtheria.

The death rate in Pittsburgh has shown a progressive decrease for the last two years, and the first half of the present year shows a marked decrease.

Ordinance No. 365, commonly known as the "Smoke Ordinance," was approved December 11, 1906. This ordinance declared it to be a nuisance to emit dense gray or black smoke from any stack, other than a private residence, for more than eight minutes in any one hour. On June 12, 1907, the inspectors having been appointed, work was commenced. From this date to the present time 4,804 inspections have been made and 343 boilers have been equipped with smoke-consuming devices of various types, almost all of which are doing satisfactory work.

It was believed that more could be accomplished by appealing to the civic pride of furnace owners than by using threats, and the campaign was carried on along this line. Results seem to justify this theory, since no one yet appealed to has refused to make some effort to comply with the law. In many cases, owing to bad location and lack of room, the best appliances could not be applied, but, nevertheless, some device has been adopted. These conditions of faulty construction show plainly that the efforts of the smoke inspectors must be especially directed to seeing that new plants, and the renewal of old ones, must be of such a character as to permit of their being made smokeless.

It is difficult to make an accurate estimate of results, because many of our mills have been running only part of the time; but, in the downtown section of the city, bounded by Duquesne Way, Eleventh, Grant and Water streets, few, if any, boiler plants have been idle, and all boilers almost without exception, are now equipped with smoke consumers, most of which are doing efficient work.

Civil Service Commission

MUNICIPAL civil service in the second-class cities of Pennsylvania has had an auspicious beginning so far as the western end of the State is concerned, largely because of the full and loyal support of Mayor George W. Guthrie, now at the head of the recently combined cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. In him the principles of civil service have found a strong advocate, with the result that the Civil Service Commission, appointed by him, is working with might and main to place the system in a position impregnable to assault from enemies that may arise in the next few years.

The act under which Pittsburgh and Allegheny inaugurated municipal civil service was approved by Governor Stuart on May 23, 1907, after a long and bitter fight had won it from a hostile legislature. According to law it went into effect on July 1, 1907, but, owing to unavoidable delays, the commission for Pittsburgh was not appointed until some time later; and further delay was caused by the illness of the president of the commission, depriving it of his services during much of the time that formative work was going on. The rules, however, were adopted and approved by the Mayor on September 26, 1907, and the office opened. A secretary and chief examiner was selected and began his work on October 10, 1907, and since that time an enormous volume of work has been disposed of.

The industrial depression has resulted in a phenomenal number of applications for city positions, and in the examination and employment of an exceptionally high class of men, especially in the competitive class. While the city has benefited thereby, the Civil Service Commission has been swamped with work from the day on which the office was opened, and, as the result, the details of office work have not been so carefully worked out; nor has the service been quite so prompt, either to the applicants or the city, as it would have been under less trying conditions.

In the labor division alone over 20,000 applications have been handled. A large proportion of these were for the temporary work in parks to support the unemployed, for which special provision was made by Councils. Probably 14,000 applications were filed for this work, and some 4,000 different men had a turn at it, according to estimates furnished the commission. All the formalities of the law were observed in this urgent matter, excepting that certifications were made of the daily lists of applicants without waiting for requisitions. For other positions in the labor class over 6,000 men filed applications, and probably about 2,000 in all were given employment.

In the competitive class 5,869 men applied for positions up to October 1, of whom about 4,300 have been examined. Of these the papers of some 500 are still in the hands of the examiners, mainly from September examinations, 2,375 passed examinations and attained eligibility, and about 1,425 failed to stand the various tests. The examinations covered about 165 different positions.

The present Civil Service Commission, which includes the members of the former Allegheny commission, has worked closely to both the letter and spirit of the civil service law and has established a high record for absolutely non-partisan disposition. The system is now firmly and solidly established and needs few changes or improvements. Very few positions have been placed in the non-competitive class, and the exceptions to the operations of the law have been of such character and so few in number as to establish no bad precedents.

The system of records in the office, which is open to public inspection at any time, is now practically complete, and the matter of recording applications, giving examinations and constructing the eligible lists has been under the close and direct supervision of the commission at all times.

Rather vexing questions as to the interpretation of the law have been met and will continue to be met by the commission, and they have been settled with strict regard to the spirit of the act. The work of the commission has effected an entire and thorough reform in the methods of the trial boards in the police and fire bureaus and in the former manner of discharging city employees.

Pittsburgh Filtration Plant

PITTSBURGH'S filtration plant, but recently completed, is located about eight miles from the city, near the town of Aspinwall. It was begun during the summer of 1905 under the auspices of a specially created Bureau of Filtration, and the plant has been distinguished by the fact that it is the largest slow-sand filtration plant in the world and has been constructed in record-breaking time. It is recognized by competent authorities as being the most modern and efficient plant of its kind extant.

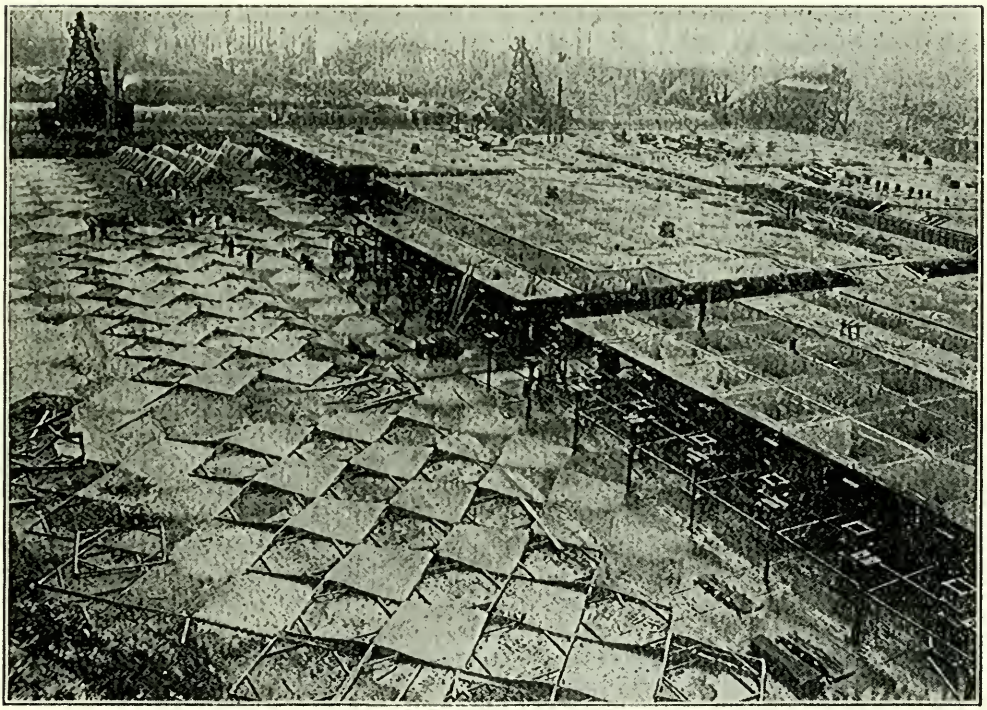
The estimated cost of the work amounts to $7,000,000. The plant covers an area of 170 acres, located on a flat plain, thirty feet above Pool Full, along the right bank of the Allegheny river. It consists chiefly of forty-six one-acre, covered filter beds, three settling basins, a covered reservoir for the reception of filtered water, constructed of concrete throughout, a modern pumping station, gate houses, administration building and superintendent's house.

The raw water leaves the new Ross pumping station and is conveyed via the ninety-six-inch, riveted steel pipe, 1,800 feet long, to the settling basins, two having a capacity of 55,000,000 gallons each and one of 15,000,000 gallons, the water being forced thither by the four twenty-four-inch centrifugal pumps, direct connected with vertical cross-compound Corliss engines. Each pump has a capacity of 35,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours against a forty-six-foot head. From the three settling basins the water is drawn from the top of the concrete slopes through hollow channel blocks, and enters the filters through the steel lines and inlet control valves. Each filter carries its full quota of approximately thirty inches of sand, beneath which is twelve inches of graded gravel. Each filter will develop a 3,000,000-gallon rate of filtration in twenty-four hours, and the total capacity of the plant will amount to 120,000,000 gallons, six filters being out of service at all times on account of the cleansing and washing of the filter sand after having been in use.

From the filters the water passes through steel lines and concrete conduits to the filtered water reservoir, the latter having a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons. From this reservoir the water flows by gravity through two seventy-two-inch, riveted steel mains across the Allegheny river to the Brilliant pumping station. The above twin steel lines, perhaps the most difficult piece of work on the entire plant, are laid beneath the river bed and are enclosed in a solid mass of concrete the entire distance across the river, approximately 1,150 feet.

Reaching the Brilliant pumping station, the filtered water enters the ninety-six-inch steel suction trunk, where the eight vertical, compound, high-duty pumping engines force the water to the storage reservoirs in Highland Park, something like 200 feet above the river, about one-quarter of a mile from the Brilliant pumping station.

The filtration plant, completed, is one of the features of Pittsburgh. Macadamized driveways, concrete bridges and cement sidewalks, with beautiful shrubbery and American elms, ornament it and make it one of the most attractive spots in the city.



FILTER BEDS
Pittsburgh Filtration Plant

Civic Organizations

Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh was incorporated July 8, 1876. The association is, therefore, to-day, in the thirty-second year of its existence. The present membership includes about 900 of the representative business men of the City of Pittsburgh.

The objects of the Chamber of Commerce are the protection, fostering and development of the commercial, manufacturing, financial and general interests of the Nation, State and municipality, and, generally, to use such lawful means as will be necessary for their encouragement and protection.

It would be impossible within the limits of a short space to more than mention some of the important projects in which the Chamber of Commerce has been interested in connection with the commercial and civic advancement of the Pittsburgh District. Perhaps the most important has been the activity of the Chamber of Commerce on behalf of promoting the Greater Pittsburgh, i. e., the consolidation of contiguous municipalities to form one large city. After many years of effort, legislation was secured which made possible the accomplishment of this important project. The Chamber of Commerce bill, passed by the Legislature at the session of 1906, made possible the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and under the Chamber of Commerce bill passed at the session of 1903, adjoining boroughs and townships may become annexed as their citizens may desire to participate in the benefits and advantages which come under one strong central city government. Pittsburgh has already moved from the eleventh to the seventh place in the population statement of American cities. As further advances become possible through the development of the Greater Pittsburgh idea, much misrepresentation of the real size and character of this great city will be corrected, and Pittsburgh given the high rank and position to which, so far as all natural and economic conditions, she is entitled.

Realizing the great value of improving our natural highways of transportation—the waterways—the Chamber of Commerce has carefully kept in close touch with all movements to this end. This association has consistently labored for years in behalf of improvement of the Ohio river until a stage of 9 feet throughout its length at all times and seasons be assured. The Chamber took a leading part in the effort which freed the Monongahela river from tolls and was largely instrumental in securing the construction of Davis Island Dam.

Under the auspices of the Chamber the Provisional Committee was constituted which has resulted in the formation of a company to build a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

During the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, a bureau of information was maintained by the Chamber. Statistics and general information were disseminated and opportunities given visitors to Pittsburgh to see something of the extent and magnitude of our industries. No doubt many returned to make contracts for supplies.

A $25,000 exhibit was maintained at the Louisiana Exposition at St. Louis in 1903.

Thousands of copies of booklets and other literature representing Pittsburgh have been printed and distributed by the Chamber to all parts of the world.

Pittsburgh has been ably represented by delegates from the Chamber in all important national and international conventions or assemblies.

The Chamber of Commerce has always been a leader in providing relief where Pittsburgh has been called to extend assistance in time of distress. The Chamber was active in relief to sufferers by the Johnstown flood, in 1889. Seven thousand dollars was raised and sent by the Chamber to Charleston, S. C., after the earthquake, and a large sum of money to Jacksonville, Fla., after its devastating fire. Over $56,000 was raised for Galveston, Tex., over $240,000 for San Francisco, and some $15,000 for sufferers by the recent coal mine disasters at Monongah, W. Va., and the Darr and Naomi mines.

Many fine banquets have been held under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce which have brought to Pittsburgh distinguished men of this country and others.

At the dedication of the Court House the Chamber assisted in the entertainment of over 200,000 strangers, at a cost of $20,000; at the opening as Davis Island Dam, 100,000, and was the active force that made possible the recent magnificent Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

The activities of the Chamber in affairs which concern the promotion of Pittsburg's municipal and general civic welfare cover a period too long and a scope too wide for more than a general review.

The Chamber of Commerce has been largely instrumental in having enacted in the City of Pittsburgh one of the most effective ordinances for the prevention of unnecessary smoke in the use of fuel, and also the selection of competent officials to admister the smoke ordinance. Public interest in the matter of smoke abatement is steadily growing, and there is an increasing desire on the part of those who have hitherto been offenders to co-operate with the Bureau of Inspection in the elimination of smoke.

Through the Committee on Municipal Sanitation the Chamber of Commerce has made a contribution to the solution of the question of sewerage disposal for Pittsburgh. A very excellent and exhaustive report of this Committee was printed and widely distributed, and has been in demand from officials from other cities and scientific men throughout the country.

The Chamber has organized a Flood Commission, to consider and suggest a plan for preventing damage from the recurring and ever-increasing floods in our rivers.

After many years of intelligent and persistent work, the Chamber succeeded in having passed a civil service law which places our municipal service on a basis of merit and efficiency.

The Committee on Free Bridges made a most exhaustive search of the law and the facts relating to the charters and franchise rights of the toll bridges crossing the rivers, and the information brought to the attention of City Councils. The Chamber has been active in its work for the improvement of housing conditions in the City of Pittsburgh. Much educational work has been done, and an ordinance prepared by the Chamber has been enacted, giving additional tenement house inspectors to the Bureau of Health. Two other ordinances are pending, one providing for registration of all tenement houses, and the other for closer and more effective regulation of tenement houses, and correcting certain flaws in existing conditions.

A notation should be made of the work of the Chamber of Commerce in presenting to the municipal authorities recommendations for a new Market House, extension and widening of some of Pittsburgh's principal thoroughfares, placing in underground conduits telephone and telegraph wires, regulating the use of water for fire purposes through automatic sprinkling systems, improvement of the milk supply, securing pure water by means of filtration plant, and the project for a South Side traffic tunnel.

The Chamber is advertising and presenting the Pittsburgh market through trade extension excursions, conducted by its members with merchants' excursions to Pittsburgh for out-of-town customers.

Improved freight facilities for shippers and co-operation with transportation interests is the work of a special Traffic Department and the Chamber's Committee on Transportation and Railroads. Additional and improved freight movements have been arranged, a number of important reductions in rates effected, and full information regarding rates and classifications secured for the membership.

Many subjects of State and National import have been considered and efforts made to have the Chamber's conclusions carried into effect. Among these have been the tariff, conservation of natural resources, reforestration, parcels post, improved waterways, Merchant Marine, good roads, immigration and consular service.

To sum up, the Chamber of Commerce represents an organized effort to advance the commercial and civic welfare of Pittsburgh and her interests. It represents a voluntary public work.

Pittsburgh Board of Trade

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade was organized in 1899 by business men of the East End, and was originally known as the East End Board of Trade. During the past nine years the organization has been a live factor in all matters pertaining to the civic or commercial betterment of the city. It has also become an aducational and social center in the East End section. Economic lectures and debates and concert courses are conducted, and facilities are provided for social entertainment.

The association occupies its own building at 205 and 207 Shady Avenue. The lower part of the building is equipped as a club, with billiard and pool tables, bowling alleys, etc. The upper portion of the building contains offices, library and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 400.

It is impossible to here detail the work of civic organizations such as this. An indication of its purpose can be gleaned from some of the important work recorded during 1907: Civil Service Reform bill supported, and committee sent to Harrisburg; elevated road charter opposed in Harrisburg by large committee and speakers; subway project advocated; violation of smoke ordinances in East End district abated; committee appointed to join with Chamber of Commerce in demanding lower telephone rates; street relocations and improvements urged; removal of overhead wires advocated; mass meetings conducted to protest against proposed increase in gas rates; extension of fire limits urged; salaries for councilmen recommended; new school laws proposed.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade has an enrolled membership of upwards of 1,200, and owns real estate, buildings and furnishings valued at $26,500. Annual dues are $5.00.

North Side Chamber of Commerce

The North Side Chamber of Commerce, with a membership of nearly 200, is the outgrowth of the Allegheny Chamber of Commerce, which was organized in 1903. The aims of the association are to promote business fellowship and good will, secure necessary and advantageous legislation for that section of Greater Pittsburgh, and to promote, in every ligitimate way, business enterprise among the merchants.

Oakland Board of Trade

The Oakland Board of Trade, with headquarters at Forbes Street and Oakland Avenue, was organized May 5, 1901, for the purpose of advancing the commercial and civic conditions of its immediate neighborhood, the city and the State at large. The Board now has a membership of 200. During 1907 some of the matters acted upon by the Board were: Urging increased compensation for mail carriers; urging the construction of the subway; urging the establishment of a night high school; urging the revision of the mercantile tax law; urging additional courts for Allegheny County; taking a very active part in the litigation against

the ore dust nuisances; urging a maximum fare of five cents on all street cars; partaking in the demand to have the charter of the Philadelphia Company revoked. These and many other matters pertaining to the civic and community improvement were advocated by the Board. The annual dues are fixed at $5.00.

Homewood Board of Trade

The Homewood Board of Trade, with headquarters at Homewood and Hamilton Avenues, was chartered in January, 1904, and has for its purpose the advancement of the commercial and civic interests of its particular community. During the past year the Board has been successful in securing the establishment of a sub-postoffice station, with 13 carriers and 4 clerks, and has succeeded in obtaining a donation of $150,000 from Mr. Andrew Carnegie for the erection of a branch library in the Homewood district. The Board has been very active in all important matters pertaining to municipal improvement generally. It has a membership of about 140. Dues are $2.00 per year.

Bloomfield Board of Trade

Maintains headquarters at 4711 Liberty Avenue, and was organized February 2, 1905. Has a membership of 124. The purposes are to advance commercial and civic interests in its particular community and the city at large. Maintains standing committees on bridges, railways, public safety, child labor and allied Boards of Trade.

Lawrenceville Board of Trade

Commercial and civic organization of some 150 members composed of residents of the Lawrenceville district. Devoted to furthering the commercial and civic improvement of the city generally and the Lawrenceville district particularly. Is affiliated with the Associated Boards of Trade.

West End Board of Trade

The West End Board of Trade was organized July 3, 1908, and was instituted for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the municipal and business interests of the City of Pittsburgh, especially as it pertains to the Western section of the city. It is pledged to promote the improvement of streets, highways, sewers, the public health, parks and playgrounds, and other matters of importance to the welfare of the entire community. Since its organization it has had an active career, and at the present time has a membership of 120. It is allied with the Joint Boards of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, and is affiliated with the American Civic Association.

Voters' League

The Voters' League of Allegheny County was organized in April, 1902, and since that time has been an active force in the interest of better government in this community. It is strictly non-partisan. It does not put up candidates for office, but it aims, by publishing the records of candidates, to force all parties to put up good men, and, by exposure of fraud and mismanagement in office, to secure good government

The purposes of the organization, as outlined in its constitution, are as follows:

First. To induce the citizens of Allegheny County, irrespective of party, to take more earnest and active part in municipal affairs.

Second. To disseminate instructive information relative to public matters within Allegheny County.

Third. To promote the business-like, honest and efficient conduct of the public offices within the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, and the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of city administration therein.

Fourth. To promote the choice of competent officials, and to encourage the faithful performance of public duties.

Fifth. To secure the enactment and enforcement of laws for the economical, intelligent and progressive management of municipal and county government.

During the past six years the League has contributed much toward an improvement of conditions in Pittsburgh.

Among the more important matters for which the League claims credit may be mentioned the following:

It saved to the taxpayers Grant Boulevard, a driveway worth millions of dollars, after it had been given away to a street railway company.

It helped to secure a civil service bill for Pittsburgh, which placed public service on a merit system and removed it from political control.

It forced the prosecution of certain tax receipt frauds, which resulted in abolition of a system of tax collection that had annually made possible many thousand fraudulent votes.

It investigated and assisted in the prosecution of persons charged with serious election frauds, securing convictions which to a large extent have broken up the practice.

It took up the movement of cutting down the number of wards in the city, which resulted in a reduction from 58 to 27 wards.

It has gathered full information as to the record, character and qualifications of all candidates for county and city offices, and by the publication and wide circulation of the same, through its bulletins, has forced all parties to put up a better class of candidates.

The League has many plans for the present year, some of the more important being as follows:

To secure the prosecution of criminal cases of a public nature, such as election frauds, bribery in Councils, jury fixing, and the like.

To assist in the enforcement of the new Corrupt Practice, Reg istration and Primaries laws.

To perfect a complete set of files, giving political records of each voting district of the city; these to be used for reference and to assist the League in its investigations.

To keep watch over Councils and the practices now in vogue in those bodies, and to bring about improvements sadly needed.

To print its bulletins in such numbers, so that a copy can be mailed to every voter in the city, thus greatly increasing the effect and influence of the same.

To issue, in addition to its bulletins on elections, reports from time to time, calling the attention of the community to abuses requiring remedy, to the action of Councils, the conduct of the public offices, and other matters in which the citizens should take an active interest.

To investigate a number of public offices and to compel reform of abuses therein, abuses which to-day are a menace to honest government and entail great loss to taxpayers.

To act as the watchdog of the busy citizen, and to warn him of danger and protect his city, his property and himself.

Under its constitution any citizen or taxpayer in Allegheny County may become a member of the League, but its management is entirely in the hands of its Executive Committee of 10 members. This Executive Committee is elected each year by the General Committee, which is composed of about 75 members.

Civic Club of Allegheny County

Organized 1895. Objects of organization are to promote higher and better social order. Has a membership of 600, about equally divided between men and women. This organization has been very active in improving the social condition of the community, especially in the establishment of institutions for the relief and comfort of the destitute, needy and dependent. The club controls property valued at $220,000, consisting of two public bath houses. The new Peoples' Bath House, on Penn Avenue, is valued at $100,000. Some time ago the building recently occupied by this institution was sold to the government. The old building was erected in 1897 by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., as a memorial to her husband, and presented to the Civic Club for maintenance and management. Since its erection 711,351 baths were given. The Soho Bath House, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the country, will be ready for occupation in January, 1909. This building is being constructed at a cost of $120,000.

One of the first efforts made by the Civic Club was for the establishment of summer schools and playgrounds. The first schools opened in 1897, the Civic Club guaranteeing the expense for carrying on the work. There were eight playgrounds established when the Civic Club secured from the Central Board of Education the first appropriation, and later on also the first appropriation from Councils. The scope of the work grew so large that it was found necessary to form a separate organization. Another important movement during this year was the establishment of an isolation hospital for contagious diseases, which resulted in the present Municipal Hospital.

A movement for a diet kitchen in the public schools was started in 1907, and children's leagues of good citizenship were established. Other movements included the cleaning of sidewalks; the endorsement of civil service reform; co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce in securing laws for the abatement of the smoke nuisance; an appeal to increase the number of letter carriers; the enforcing of the ordinances covering fast driving, bicycle riding and throwing fruits and vegetables on sidewalks.

In 1898 the Civic Club made a request for manual training schools in connection with the public school system, which resulted in adding this valuable department to some of our educational institutions.

A Young Men's Civic Club was established in 1899 in the Lawrenceville district and another in the Fifth ward, Allegheny. It was also in this year that legal aid was first furnished free to the poor and needy. This work was carried on in the club until 1908, when the Legal Aid Society of Pittsburgh was chartered under the auspices of the Civic Club in order to enlarge the scope of its work.

In 1900 the first step toward the solution of tenement house reform was taken. In 1903 the club secured by Legislature the passage of two bills which constitute what is called our tenement house laws. Following this the club secured the passage of an ordinance authorizing the appointment of two tenement house inspectors. In each year endeavors were made to have Councils increase the number, until at present there are 13.

It was in 1901 that a recommendation was made to Councils to secure the United States Arsenal grounds as a park. In 1905 the club worked among Western Pennsylvania representatives at Washington, and it is through the efforts of one of them that Pittsburgh now has what is known as the Arsenal Recreation Park. In 1901 the first action was taken for securing hospitals for those suffering from tuberculosis, but it was not until 1906 that an appropriation was secured by the club for the establishment of an open-air camp at Marshalsea. Through the efforts of the club and the co-operation of the Department of City Charities the work has been much enlarged. The club also during this year co-operated with the Sanitation Commission in improving conditions around the Market House. The erection of more public baths was advocated, which resulted in an offer of a donation by Henry Oliver for a bath house on the South Side.

In 1902 the club co-operated in a protest against any injury to the Block House and opposed the erection of tracks on Duquesne way. In this year the Civic Club with the co-operation of the Permanent Civic Committee and eastern organizations, secured the passage of what is known as the Juvenile Court Law. The Juvenile Court was accordingly opened in 1903.

In 1905 the first steps were taken by the Civic Club toward co-operating with an Eastern State in the endeavor to abolish child labor. After directing the work through two sessions of Legislature it succeeded in forming the Allegheny County Child Labor Association in 1907.

In 1906 the club co-operated with the Pittsburgh Chapter of Amer-

ican Institute of Architects for the grouping of public buildings and securing a more beautiful Pittsburgh, the plan for a Greater Pittsburgh was endorsed, also a plan of having all tuberculosis cases registered.

Many subjects of national and federal importance have been considered by the club, such as amending the Juvenile Court laws, bills providing for the establishment of habitual truant schools, child labor bills, universal divorce laws throughout the United States, the establishment of sanatoriums for consumptives, protesting against the passage of the excise bill, which would take the granting of liquor licenses from the hands of the courts; selling cigarettes to minors, advocating women factory inspectors, registration of trained nurses, raising the age limit for school attendance, appropriation for a domestic science department in the State College, civil service reform, appointment of a free library commission, sweat shop bills, protection of children from cruelty and abandonment, camp schools for adults, limited probationary system for convicts, anti-expectorating and tenement house bills, conservation of natural resources, the preservation of Niagara Falls and the preservation of the Appalachian and White Mountains as forest reserves, pure food laws and immigration laws.

The Civic Club has many plans for the coming year. The principal work will be efforts toward securing a school for truants, vagrants and dependents; the abolishing of the billboard nuisance, and an effort will be made to have Councils pass an ordinance ratifying the appointment of a tree-planting commission as embodied in the bill passed by the last Legislature.

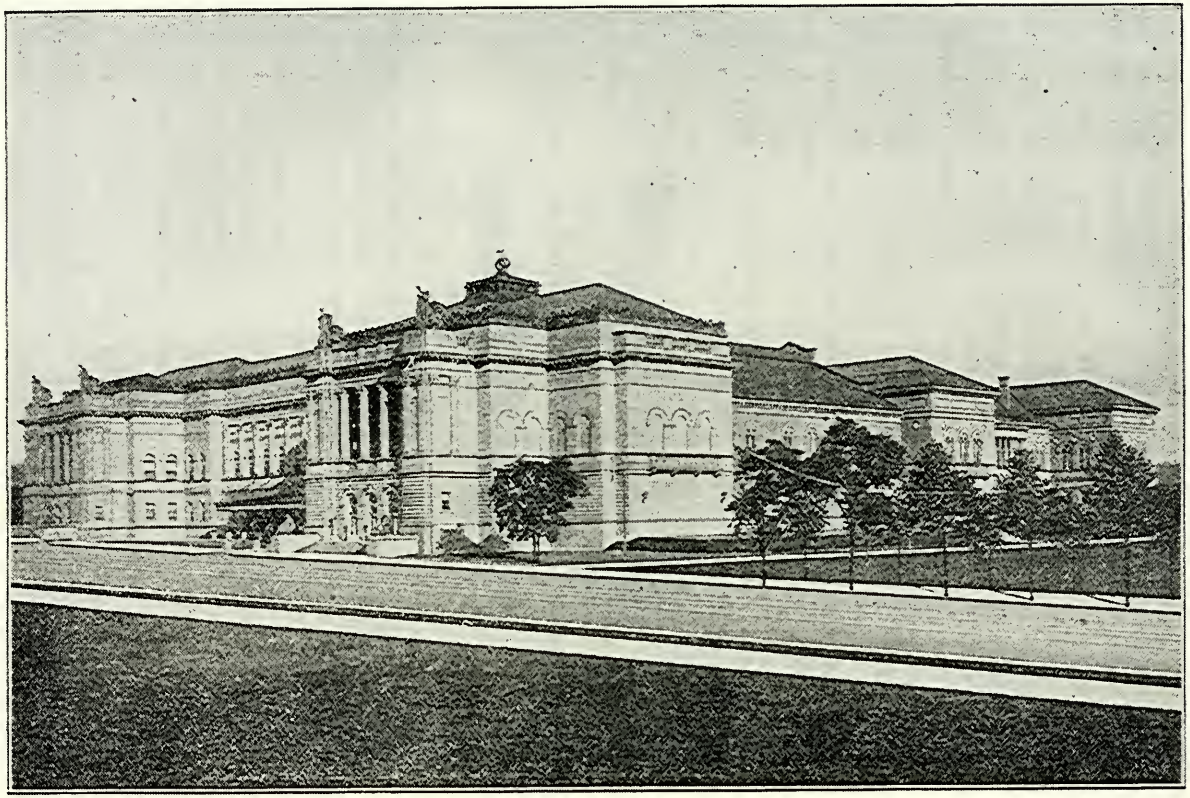
Civil Service Association of Allegheny County Pennsylvania

822 Frick Building.

Affiliated with the National Civil Service Reform League, which will meet in convention in Pittsburgh December 17 and 18, 1908. Association was organized in July, 1908. The Association was organized primarily to assist in the enforcement of the Civil Service Act of May 23, 1907, applying to cities of the second class in Pennsylvania. A legal department is maintained whose chief object is to investigate alleged violations of the Civil Service Law either by the Chief Examiner, by the Civil Service Commission, or by the appointing officers of the several departments of the city. This service is rendered without charge to the employees or others who are aggrieved.

The affiliation of the Association with the National Reform League puts it in touch with the larger movements for the advancement of the civil service law in the United States, but the convention which will be held here in December will devote considerable of its time to endeavoring to create sentiment in favor of state and county civil service. Like other civic organizations, it is connected with no political party and is strictly non-partisan in its work.

Libraries and Educational Organizations



Carnegie Institute and Library Building

Carnegie Institute

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE was founded by Andrew Carnegie on the second day of March, A. D. 1896. The deed of trust appointed a Board of Trustees composed of eighteen members, with power of perpetuation, and, ex-officio, the members of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, as said Board may from time to time be composed, and dedicated an annual fund of $50,000.00 in perpetuity, for the purchase of objects of art for a Department of Fine Arts and scientific collections for a museum. The Insitute is composed, therefore, of two departments, but it is closely allied with the Carnegie Libray and Music Hall, which are under the control of the Library Board of Trustees. The Insitute, Library and Music Hall occupy the same building.

The annual fund for the use of the Department of Fine Arts and the Museum has been liberally increased by the donor. The amount given by Mr. Carnegie for the erection of the main building and the branch buildings connected with the Library was $1,100,000. A new fund of $5,000,000 was provided by the Founder in March, 1903, for an extension to the main building.

Carnegie Institute covers an area of five acres and its dimensions are 400x500 feet. Within the structure are a library, museum, art gallery and music hall. The exterior is built of Ohio sandstone and white and green Greek marble are extensively employed for interior walls, stairs and columns, together with many varieties of French and Italian marbles. The Hall of Sculpture is distinguished for the use of white pentelic marble, which came from the same quarry that supplied marble for the Parthenon and other Greek Temples.

Carnegie Library

THIS important branch of the Carnegie Insitute is notable, not only for its proportions, but for its systematic organization and modern appliances. Equipped with 11-deck book stacks, automatic book carriers and elevators, and telephone systems, the entire storeroom of literature is one mechanical unit with a capacity for 900,000 volumes. At present there are 300,000 volumes on the shelves, including 50,000 technical books; the latter being the largest collection of its kind in any one library building. The reference department includes 76,700 volumes and the magazine list includes 818 magazines and 100 newspapers. Important among its reference works are the Patent Records of the United States, Great Britain and France and a bilography, or card idex, of books in all American libraries. This bilography has a capacity for 8,000,000 cards and, through a recently es-

CHILDREN'S ROOM
East End Branch, Carnegie Library

tablished inter-library loan system, Carnegie Central Library will provide for short time loans books which are out of print or unpurchasable, regardless of what American library they may be in.

A novel and recently established department is that of "Telephone Reference." Through this department the library places itself at the disposal and for the convenience of the community in looking up information upon application by telephone.

The total home circulation during 1907 amounted to 884,760. This circulation was accomplished through 177 distributing agencies, which included: The Central Library, 6 branch libraries, 12 deposit stations, 1 call station, 1 special children's room, 71 schools, 30 home libraries, 47 reading clubs and 8 summer playgrounds.

The volumes in the library include 300 embossed books for the blind and, in connection with the circulation of these books, is conducted a class for teaching the sightless to read. This class has an average enrollment of 65 students.

The Children's Department of the library is a most important branch. It includes 70,000 volumes, and the reading room for the children contains 8,000 volumes. During the year 1907 the total juvenile circulation aggregated 407,345 volumes. The distribution of books among children includes 30 home libraries, summer playgrounds and reading clubs, including one among messenger boys and Post Office special delivery boys. The home libraries consist of small cases of books placed in children's homes, usually in the poorer quarter of the city. These books are changed each week by a library assistant, who conducts a story hour for the children in their respective neighborhoods. Reading circles are conducted for boys and girls in the library proper, as well as story hours.

In connection with Children's Department is conducted a training school for Children's Librarians, being the only school of its kind in the world and being patronized by students from all sections of the globe. This school is supported by an endowment fund, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. During the recent Johnstown Exposition the exhibits of the Children's Department and training school for Children's Librarians were awarded gold medals.

Carnegie Library conducts a Department of Printing and Binding within the building. During 1907, 1,003,447 forms were printed; and 86,920 issues of publications, totalling 11,740,590 page impressions. During the same year 26,215 publications were bound and re-bound.

For the fiscal year beginning February 1st, 1908, the City of Pittsburgh appropriated $210,000.00 for the maintenance of the Carnegie Library and its branches. Of this appropriation the Executive Committee apportioned $164,000.00 for maintenance of library and $46,000.00 for maintenanec of buildings and grounds.

Department of Fine Arts

THE first exhibition under the direction of the Department of Fine Arts was held in the autumn of 1896. Until that time no annual international exhibition had been held in this country, although desultory contributions from European artists appeared in several of the American exhibitions. It may be said, therefore, that the Carnegie Institute established the first international exhibition in America. In the exhibition of 1896 were works from England, Scotland, France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Painters of these countries, and in succeeding years, of other countries, were persuaded to contribute pictures for the exhibitions, and the result was the creation of great interest in the Pittsburgh exhibitions, and the establishment of an unusually high standard.

The greatest accomplishment of the Carnegie Institute, however, is the permanent collection of the Carnegie Art Galleries. It is not yet a large collection. Although too small to be truly representative of American Art, and still less of modern art, the collection has one decided merit—it contains no mediocre work.

Although the art department includes architecture and sculpture as well as painting, it has directed its expenditures and energies more particularly in obtaining masterpieces of modern painters than other forms of art expression.

About three years ago Mr. Carnegie authorized the Director to purchase in his name collections of casts, drawings, and photographs, to be assembled and presented on the occasion of the dedication of the enlarged Institute building.

A great hall of architecture was provided by the Trustees, in the center of the addition to the building, measuring one hundred and twenty-five feet square. In this hall of magnificent proportions has been arranged an inspiring group of architectural casts, representing some of the great buildings and temples of antiquity, and including noble specimens of the Romanesque and renaissance period. The chief purpose of the Institute, dedicated, as it is, to the education and inspiration of the people, has been kept steadfastly in view in the selection of the collection which occupies the center portion of the hall of architecture. Comparative few casts, therefore, have been placed within the columns which surround the hall, and these have been arranged, in so far as the arbitrary dimensions of the works would permit, in a single group of imposing and beautiful objects. The total number of casts in this central group is only seventeen, but most of them are of unusual size, the largest being eighty-six feet long and thirty-six feet high. Without the columns surrounding the hall, under the balcony, a much larger number of architectural casts will be installed in chronological order, beginning with the earliest period and ending with the renaissance. The collection is thus arranged, not only for the instruction and pleasure of the people, but for the education of students of art as well.

The hall devoted to statuary casts is probably the most beautiful room in the enlarged building. Architecturally, it is Doric in character, the columns, pilasters, and plinths being constructed of Pentelic marble. The frieze beneath the skylight is composed of reproductions of the Parthenon frieze, placed at the height of the original. In this hall are assembled many reproductions of many of the masterpieces of Greek, Roman and Egyptian statuary.

In the hall of bronzes the objects are reproductions in fac-simile of statues, busts and various articles found in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on the sites of the ancient cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae, and preserved in the national museum, Naples. The total number of objects in this collection is three hundred and thirteen.

A branch of work of unusual importance, and referred to in the reports of the last two years, is that being carried on among the public schools. It was begun in 1901, in response to an invitation presented by a committee of principals and teachers of the academic and normal departments of the Pittsburgh high schools.

Last year the school set of photographs representing the Institute's permanent collection of paintings was exhibited in the Pittsburgh high and ward schools, the period of exhibition in each school being two weeks. This year a schedule was arranged for the remaining ward schools in the Pittsburgh system, and the photographs are now being exhibited in accordance therewith. It thus requires at least two years for the collection to make the circuit of the Pittsburgh schools; and because of the advancement of students from lower to higher grades, and the yearly addition of photographs of acquisitions to our collection, the exhibition will always be a source of new interest to the pupils.

Carnegie Museum

THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM (Department of Carnegie Institute) is housed with the main Carnegie Library and the Department of Fine Arts of the Carnegie Institute under the roof of the main building of the Institute at the entrance of Schenley Park at the corner of Bellefield and Forbes Avenues. The Museum occupies approximately one-third of the great edifice. It is regarded to-day as one of the four greatest museums in America, the other three being in New York, Washington and Chicago. The collection which the Carnegie museum possesses and the work which it carries on have given it very high rank not only among the museums of America, but among the museums of the world. The Director is the President of the Association of Museums. Associated with him on the scientific staff of the museum and in administrative capacities, are forty Curators, Custodians, and Preparators, among whom are a number of gentlemen who enjoy international reputation in the departments of science which they represent. The work of the Museum covers nineteen separate Sections, the Sections of Vertebrate Zoology, Invertebrate Zoology, Botany, Paleontology, Archaeology, Ethnology, and the Arts and Crafts being especially prominent.

There are in the Museum more than one million five hundred thousand objects representing the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms, and the arts and crafts of many.

Through the kindness of Mr. Carnegie, the Museum acquired a few years ago the splendid collection of minerals found by Dr. W. W. Jefferis, of West Chester, Pennsylvania, to which Dr. Jefferis devoted a life-time and large sums of money. The collection is rich in Pennsylvania minerals and many specimens are the originals of figures contained in standard text books. The Museum has also been presented with a very large and choice collection of gems and gem-stones.

The botanical collections contain over fifty thousand species of plants from all parts of the world. The herbarium is particularly rich in plants representing the flora of North America and the State of Pennsylvania.

The collection of mammals is important and includes the only specimen in North America of Rhinoceros Simus, the white rhinoceros of Africa, now believed to be extinct; a beautiful group of fur-seals, and many other rare and striking specimens.

There are over thirty thousand birds contained in the collection, among them many types of North American and Central American species.

The collection of fishes is rapidly growing and contains many types and a multitude of species not as yet described, and known to be new to science.

There is an extensive collection of North American reptiles and batrachians, which is also growing rapidly.

The entomological collections include the great collection of butterflies and moths belonging to the director, and is one of the very largest collections of its kind in the world. The collection of Crustacea and Mollusks is huge and contains many types.

The paleontological collections are among the most extensive and famous in America. For the section of paleontology Mr. Carnegie has made special provision, and thirty expeditions to collect fossils in different parts of the United States and Canada have gone out from the Museum during the last ten years, resulting in an accumulation of splendid material, which has brought the Museum into the very front rank as one of the great centers of paleontological research in America.

The archaeological collections are very extensive. The finest collection of Costa Rican antiquities in existence, not excepting that of the National Museum at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, is here. The Museum possesses many fine ancient Egyptian and Etruscan antiquities. The Heinz collection of watches is one of the finest collections of its kind in existence, and includes the watch carried by Lord Nelson at Trafalgar.

The ethnological collections are large and important, as also are the historical collections.

The activities of the Museum, aside from the amassing and arrangement of the great collection which it contains, are very extensive. It publishes a great deal, the publications of the Museum being comprised

in the Annals (8vo.), the Memoirs (4vo.) and the Annual Report of the Director (8vo.). These important publications are used in exchange for the publications of museums and learned societies throughout the world. In this manner, as well as by purchase, a great reference library upon the natural sciences, is being built up in connection with the museum.

Circulating collections representing the minerals and birds, the insects, etc., of Western Pennsylvania have been prepared, and these are sent out to the schools for the purpose of aiding the teachers and pupils in their work. The Carnegie Museum was the first museum in America to adopt this plan of activity.

An annual prize essay contest, open to the pupils in the schools, is maintained. At the last prize essay contest over fifteen hundred essays were submitted by the pupils of the schools, based upon observations made within the museum. This plan for interesting the pupils in the schools in accurate study of the collections of the museum has been awarded the honor of imitation in Chicago, Philadelphia and various cities across the seas.

An association of boys interested in natural history, known as the Andrew Carnegie Naturalists' Club, has been in existence for many years, and they are aided in their work by the various members of the staff of the museum.

Expeditions for purposes of scientific research have been sent out not only to various parts of the United States, but to many foreign countries, resulting in the great extension of the boundaries of our knowledge and the addition of innumerable hitherto unknown and undescribed species to the collections possessed by the museum.

Among the striking objects which the visitor sees shortly after entering the museum is the great skeleton of the Diplodocus. This is the most perfect as well as the largest skeleton of a dinosaur which has ever been recovered. Replicas of this skeleton have been presented by Mr. Carnegie to King Edward the VII, to the German Emperor and to the President of the French Republic, and they are now installed respectively in the British Museum, the Royal Museum in Berlin and the National Museum in the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, where they have attracted unbounded admiration and the attention of hundreds of thousands of visitors.

The Carnegie Museum is an institution of which any city might be proud, and its work is recognized in scientific circles all over the world as second in importance to that of no other kindred institution in existence.

Carnegie Music Hall

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL is one of the important departments of the Carnegie Institute. It is a modernly equipped and handsomely appointed hall, used and rented for public gatherings devoted chiefly to music, science, art and matters pertaining to civic and

educational improvement. During the months of February, March, April, May and June a series of free organ recitals are provided by a permanent organist of recognized eminence. During the winter season the Music Hall is employed by the Pittsburgh Orchestra during its stated season. During the year ending April 17, 1908, hall was used 215 times with aggregate attendance of 256,402.

The Pittsburgh Orchestra

THE Pittsburgh Orchestra was founded by the Art Society of Pittsburgh in 1895, and is one of the important permanent orchestras of the country.

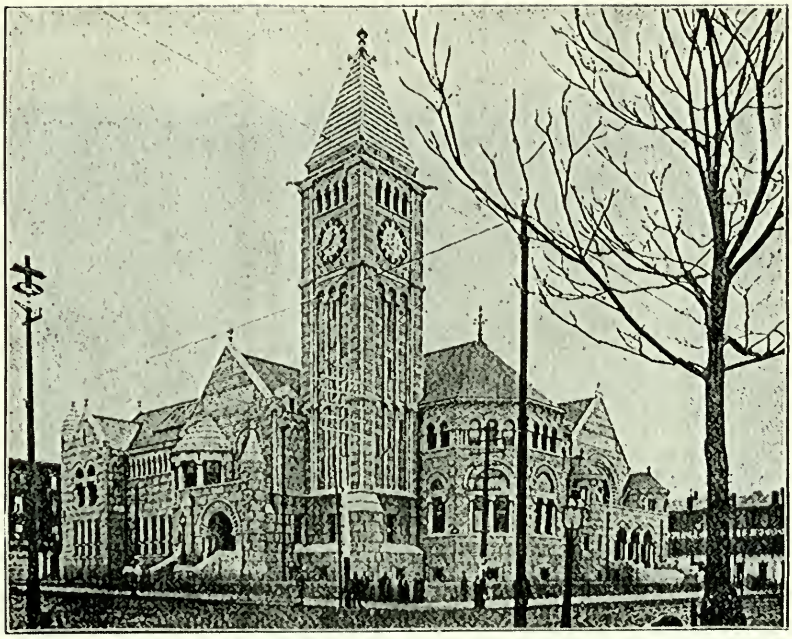
Citizens of Pittsburgh guarantee the expenses of the organization, which has earned its artistic position, as from the first all expenditures have been directed with the idea of securing the highest quality of interpretation. The contract made with all the players demands their entire time, and the orchestra rehearses every week day during the season.

Emil Paur was appointed director at the beginning of the season of 1904-1905, coming to Pittsburgh at the then highest point in his honored career. From being companion and disciple in his earlier years of Von Bulow, Mr. Paur's maturer period includes five years as conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts at Leipsic and five years as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Completing his contract in Boston, Mr. Paur removed to New York City, having been elected conductor of the New York Philharmonic Society. While in New York Mr. Paur conducted all the Wagner works and the German operas given at the Metropolitan Opera House and in leading cities of the country. During his two years of rest in Europe, 1902-1903 and 1903-1904, Mr. Paur frequently acted as "guest conductor" in London, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna.

Mr. Paur succeeded Victor Herbert, who was director of the Pittsburgh Orchestra from the fourth season to the tenth, coming with the organization in the fall of 1898, and leaving it in the spring of 1904, during which period he brought the orchestra to a very high, artistic standard and made it a popular organization not only in Pittsburgh, but in all the country traversed in the orchestra's regular touring season. The first director was the late Frederic Archer, who came to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1895 at the call of the Trustees of Carnegie Library to establish free organ recitals in Pittsburgh for the first time. Mr. Archer early demonstrated that the city had gained an accomplished musician and director, as well as a great organist, and it was his broad outlook, great ability and untiring energy which laid the foundations for the present splendid Symphony Orchestra.

Allegheny Carnegie Free Library

IN 1886 the City Councils of what was then the City of Allegheny dedicated what was known as the Third Ward Square, opposite the City Hall, for a site for a free library, contingent upon Mr. Carnegie erecting a suitable building. The City of Allegheny further agreed to expend $15,000.00 annually for maintenance. Mr. Carnegie agreed to erect a building, which was done at a cost of $300,000.00. Subsequently



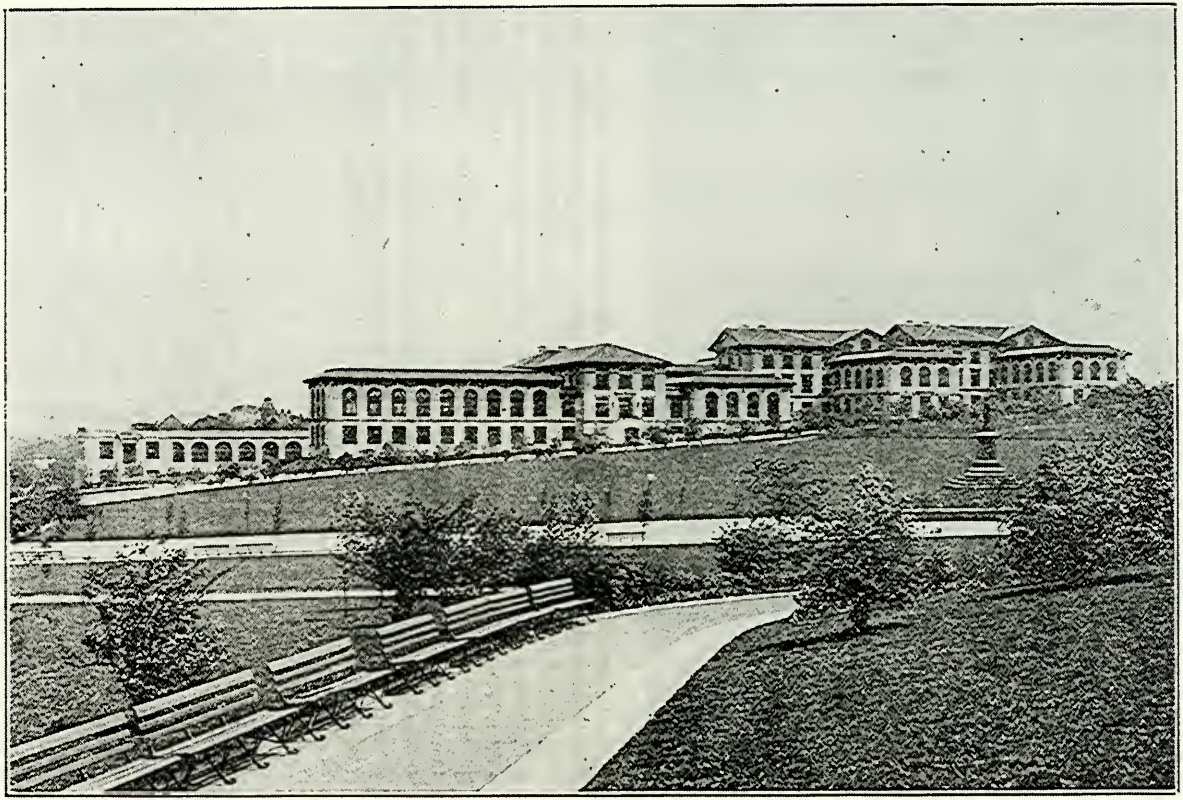
Allegheny Carnegie Library

the city's cost of maintenance was increased to about $20,000.00. The library was opened to the public in 1890. It covers one acre of ground and contains a delivery room, two periodical rooms, an open-shelf room, a reference room, children's rooms, stacks sufficient for 150,000 volumes and a music hall with a seating capacity of 1,100, equipped with a large pipe organ. Since its public opening the library has distributed 5,000,000 books and periodicals for circulation. The present collection totals 62,000 volumes, of which 25,000 comprise the reference collection. Of the latter a noteworthy feature is the Henry Phipps scientific collection, for which Mr. Phipps expended over $10,000.00.

Carnegie Technical Schools

THE Carnegie Technical Schools, which Andrew Carnegie has, besides building and equipping them, endowed to date with $4,000,000; and in which he is especially interested, enjoy one of the finest locations in Pittsburgh. The modern educational buildings which will ultimately comprise this group will cover thirty-two acres of ground adjacent to the massive Carnegie Institute, with its six acres of science and art treasures. These splendid gifts of Carnegie's surround the main entrance to Schenley Park, a beautiful and diversified stretch of four hundred and twenty acres.

Being centrally located, the schools are equally accessible from both the residential and the business sections of the city. The unrivalled industrial activity of Pittsburgh furnishes an ideal environment for a technical institution, and the great steel, iron, electric and manufacturing



Carnegie Technical Schools

plants in the vicinity afford unusual opportunities for acquainting students with actual application of the training which is being acquired.

Buildings already erected and in use are: The School for Apprentices and Journeymen, the School of Applied Science and the Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women. In the near future the School of Applied Design, temporarily quartered in the School for Apprentices and Journeymen, as well as many other buildings will be erected. The style of architecture is simple, dignified and serviceable, while the construction throughout is fireproof and most modern. To date the schools have cost approximately $2,500,000.00 and are now one-sixth of their eventual size. Plans provide for a terraced campus in the center, surrounded by school buildings, dormitories, the administration building, the "commons," the social hall, athletic quarters and other collegiate structures.

The School of Applied Science provides training in chemistry, civil engineering, electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgical or mining engineering.

The School for Apprentices and Journeymen furnishes an industrial education. The courses in this school are grouped under four main heads: Mechanical drafting, stationary engineering, machinery trades and building trades. It produces skilled mechanics.

The School for Applied Design offers two courses at present: Architecture and interior decoration. In the last national competition of the Beaux Arts Society of New York forty-nine out of fifty-five drawings submitted by Carnegie Technical Schools students received honorable mention, and two first mention. Students in these courses, as are the students of all the courses, are exceptionally fortunate in having access to the collections in Carnegie Institute and Art Galleries.

The Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women (named in honor of Mr. Carnegie's mother) is the first school of a proposed group for the education of women. It is completely and attractively provided, not only with the usual class, lecture and laboratory rooms, but with a gymnasium, studio, rest and lunch rooms and a library. Courses taught are grouped under four heads: Household arts, dressmaking, costume designing and secretarial work. Subsidiary to these general departments of instruction are: Millinery, interior decoration, sketching, banking and bookkeeping, card indexing, social ethics, English, history and hygiene.

Students in all schools are given an option of day or night courses under the immediate training of an able faculty of one hundred and fifteen professors, assistant professors and instructors.

The liberal endowment upon which these schools are operated provides for their maintenance, the tuition fees being nominal and merely incidental. These tuition fees, the lowest of any institution offering similar courses, are $20.00 a year for day students residing in Pittsburgh, and $30.00 for all others. For night students the fee is $5.00 a year for Pittsburgh residents and $7.00 for non-residents.

Many and varied student organizations prevail and tend to foster a spirit of loyalty. These organizations are devoted to athletic, dramatic, literary, scientific, musical, debating and other interests. They provide social entertainments, also, and are frequently addressed by public men and prominent scientists and educators. Two publications—The Tartan, a weekly, and The Thistle, an illustrated annual—are issued by students.

Many athletic activities, supervised by the faculty and maintained strictly on an amateur basis, include baseball, football, hockey, track events, basketball and tennis. A large athletic field with seating stands is located near the schools, and tennis courts are on the school grounds.

Entrance examinations are held twice a year—in the middle of June and the middle of September. These are held not only in Pittsburgh at the schools, but wherever there are high or preparatory schools of approved standing that have local applicants and have arranged for holding such examinations. No student less than sixteen years of age is admitted. All applicants are required to submit to three tests: A personal interview to determine natural aptitude for profession chosen and personality of applicant; a certificate or evidence of the completion of a high or preparatory school course or its equivalent in practical training and experience; an examination in subjects fundamental to course to be taken. In the case of the School for Apprentices and Journeymen no examinations are held other than a personal interview. Letters, however, are required from teachers in high or manual training schools or from previous employers, giving evidence of practical experience in shop or trade.

The present enrollment includes over 2,000 students, representing every State in the Union, as well as Russia, Japan, Germany, England, Australia, Switzerland, Ireland, Roumania and Canada. The term for day students is from September 20, 1908, to June 16, 1909, with recesses during the Christmas and Easter holidays. Term of night students is from October to May, with the same recesses. Day sessions are from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M., excepting Saturdays. Night sessions are held five days a week and begin at 7:30 P. M.

For the purpose of assisting students whose resources are such as to demand their employment during the school term, a Bureau of Student Aid has been established, which last year secured assistance and employment for sixty-five per cent of those who applied. The bureau is also instrumental in securing positions for graduates.

A house committee of students, under private supervision of the faculty, manages several dormitories on a co-operative basis. These provide comfortable lodging and board at a weekly expense of from $5.00 to $6.50. The necessary expense of a year's attendance of thirty-nine or forty weeks, including board, lodging, tuition fees, books and supplies, but not including personal or traveling expenses, is estimated to range from $275.00 to $300.00, according to the economy of the student. For a Pittsburgh boy, who lives at home, the cost would come between $75.00 and $150.00.

University of Pittsburgh

THE University of Pittsburgh is the legal descendant of the Pittsburgh Academy, incorporated in 1787, and is, with one exception, the oldest institution of learning west of the Appalachian Mountains. In 1819 the academy was reincorporated and the name changed to the Western University of Pennsylvania. After being located in various parts of the city, in 1890 the present buildings, consisting of the

university building and science hall, were erected on Perrysville avenue, North Side. Until 1892, although being in name a university, the institution was in reality only a college with two departments—college and engineering school. In 1892 the medical department was added, and in 1895 the law school and the college of pharmacy. In 1896 the dental college was established. Thus, the institution became a real university, with seven distinct departments.

At present, in addition to the college, engineering and professional schools, instruction is given in the school of mines, the summer school, the evening school of economics, accounts and finance, and evening and Saturday classes. In addition to these, the Allegheny observatory is one of the most important parts of the University. Occupying a conspicuous position in Riverview Park, it is well equipped and maintains its high reputation for astronomical research.

For a number of years the question of a new location for the university was considered, and finally, in December, 1907, a site was selected, comprising forty-three acres, located in Oakland, the larger part being a portion of the historic Schenley Farms. The location is in the midst ot the educational and institutional center of Pittsburgh, and from the crest of the hill forming a part of the campus a magnificent view can be obtained of Schenley Park and also the East End district.

In July of this year (1908) work was begun on the first building to be erected on the new campus. This building will cost approximately $200,000, be completed in May, 1909, and will be occupied by the School of Mines. It is the expectation that another building will be ready for use in the fall of 1909, and that at that time work can begin in the new location. The group plan provides for twenty-five or thirty buildings, and includes buildings for professional schools, as well as for the college and engineering schools and demonstration building, gymnasium and dormitories. This design will be carried out thus as rapidly as the means can be secured, and gradually all the departments of the university will be brought together upon this new campus.

For a number of years the matter of changing the name of the university was discussed. On July 11, 1908, a decree was secured from the courts changing the name of the university from the Western University of Pennsylvania to University of Pittsburgh. No step taken by the university has apparently met with more general approval than this change of name. The name "University of Pittsburgh" identifies the university with the community, and appeals to every citizen interested in the higher welfare of Pittsburgh.

The enrollment for the present year is as follows:

	New Students.	Total Enrollment.
College	49	99
Engineering	56	135
Graduate	4	8
Dental	69	140
Pharmacy	119	242
Law	55	111
Medical	145	370
Totals	497	1,105

The university has invested funds amounting to $448,378.88. The estimated value of its real estate, buildings and equipment, exclusive of the new site, is $752,254.12, making its total assets $1,200,633. The new site is estimated at $518,456.80, which, with the new school of mines building, costing in the neighborhood of $200,000.00, will make a total of almost two millions of dollars. Tuition in the college and engineering school is $100, and in the professional schools $150, and the necessary expense for each student is estimated at from $280 to $350.

Allegheny Observatory

IN 1859 a number of gentlemen of Pittsburgh "desirous of bring ing nearer the wonders of the heavens", purchased a telescope and founded the Allegheny Observatory. This telescope of thirteen inches aperture was one of the largest that had been made up to that time, being exceeded in size only by those at Harvard College and at Poulkova, in Russia. Since 1867 the observatory has been a department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, the name of which has recently been changed to University of Pittsburgh. In the same year Langley was called to the directorship of the observatory and began that series of brilliant researches that have made the observatory so favorably known to the scientific world. Upon Langley's acceptance of the secretaryship of the Smithsonian Institution he was succeeded at Allegheny by Keeler, whose work here was hardly less effective than Langley's in spreading the fame of the observatory. In the meantime, however, the gradual encroachments of the city had made the old site unsuitable for serious astronomical work, and efforts were begun to erect a new building beyond the smoke and glare of the city. These efforts have succeeded chiefly through the untiring and unselfish devotion of Dr. John A. Brashear, the present Chairman of the Observatory Committee. A handsome building was placed upon the highest hill in Riverview Park, forming one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city. The equipment (not yet complete) will in some respects and for some purposes be the most powerful in existence. The principal instrument will be a 30-inch refractor, with all the improvements that have been suggested by modern experience. The completion of the equipment of the observatory is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit under the supervision of the present director, Dr. Frank Schlesinger.

The observatory was the first in this country to establish and maintain an extensive time service for distributing the time by telegraph This service is still in operation, and supplies the city and the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as many private establishments.

Besides its purely scientific activities the observatory has for many years taken a direct part in educational work. On an average of two nights each week visitors are permitted to make observations through the 13-inch telescope. A lecture hall has been provided and upon cloudy nights and other occasions visitors are treated to an exhibition of lantern slides of astromical subjects with appropriate explanations. These privileges have been so highly appreciated and have so great an education-value that efforts are being made to increase the facilities of the observatory in this direction.

Pennsylvania College For Women

WOODLAND ROAD, Pittsburgh. Incorporated 1869. Owns a property of eight acres, upon which are erected Berry Hall (the main building), Dilworth Hall and Music Hall. The property is the gift of the citizens of Pittsburgh and is valued at $300,000.00. Annual average attendance is 200, including the preparatory school and college. The faculty numbers twenty-two. The preparatory school fits students for entrance for all colleges. Courses of study offered in the college correspond favorably with the instruction given in women's colleges throughout the East. Courses in music and expression may be taken with or without other courses. Rate of tuition in Dilworth Hall (the preparatory school) is $175 per annum; the rate of tuition in the college is $125 per annum. Rate for board, including room, is $275 per year. The demands upon the institution during the present term has caused the management to contemplate additional buildings.

Courses in Dilworth Hall, the preparatory school, include: Mathematics, French, ancient and English history, science, Greek and Latin, English, German, music, vocal culture, art, physical training and expression.

Courses in the college proper include: Philosophy, Greek, Latin, Biblical literature, modern history, German, literature, French, mediaeval and English history, mathematics, music, vocal culture, art, expression and physical training. A separate course in social service is also provided.

The college is situated in the East End of Pittsburgh, in the center of the choicest residence sections of the city. The campus is a finely shaded tract of land embracing a hilltop, on which the buildings stand. The plot owned by the college is part of one many times as large, containing the homes of a few families of wealth. The entrance to this tract is by a private road, so that the college is practically located in a large private park, thus securing abundance of space and air, wide view, and fine opportunities for outdoor games, combined with a delightful and wholesome seclusion not easy to command in a great city.

The science department is provided with a lecture room and with chemical and biological laboratories, supplied with all modern apparatus necessary for the pursuit of the courses offered. The chemical laboratory is equipped with accurate chemical balances, boiling and freezing point apparatus and other facilities for careful quantitative work.

The gymnasium is a large, well-ventilated building, equipped with chest weights, rowing machines, balance swings and other apparatus. Dressing rooms and locker rooms adjoin the main hall.

Pittsburgh College of Holy Ghost

BLUFF and Cooper streets. Founded October, 1878. Is conducted by members of the Holy Ghost Order of the Roman Catholic Church. The institution offers five departments of studies: Grammar department, for young boys; academic department, for high school studies; commercial department, including a preparatory course, business course and shorthand course; scientific and engineering department and

PORTION OF CAMPUS AND MAIN BUILDINGS
Pennsylvania College For Women

college department for advanced students. The faculty numbers thirty, and the average attendance of students during the past year is given as four hundred. Both resident and day students are received. The tuition, per sessions of ten months in all departments, is $60.00, with an addition of $5.00 for physical culture and athletics, and $10.00 for laboratory expenses in the scientific department. This does not include board. The institution consists of a series of modern buildings and a large campus and athletic grounds.

Western Theological Seminary

NO. 731 Ridge avenue, North Side. Founded by the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1825. The purpose is to prepare students for the clergy. The courses taught are: Hebrew and cognate language;, Old Testament history and archaeology, Old Testament literature, New Testament literature and exegesis, Biblical theology, English Bible, Church history, systematic theology, sacred rhetoric, sacraments and church government, pastoral theology, evangelism, elocution and church music. The average attendance is seventy-five. The tuition is entirely free. The institution consists of three buildings, known as Seminary Hall, Memorial Hall and Library, and also owns five dwellings for the professors. The valuation of property is fixed at $250,000.00. The institution has an endowment fund of $750,000.00.

Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary

NO. 8 North avenue, North Side. Organized 1856. Institution offers free tuition in a course covering three years of eight months' session each. This course includes Biblical theology, Hebrew and Greek languages and literature, systematic theology, pastoral theology and homiletics, church history, church government and sacred oratory. The average attendance is fourteen. The organization owns building valued at $25,000.00, and has an endowment fund of $100,900.00.

The Allegheny Theological Seminary

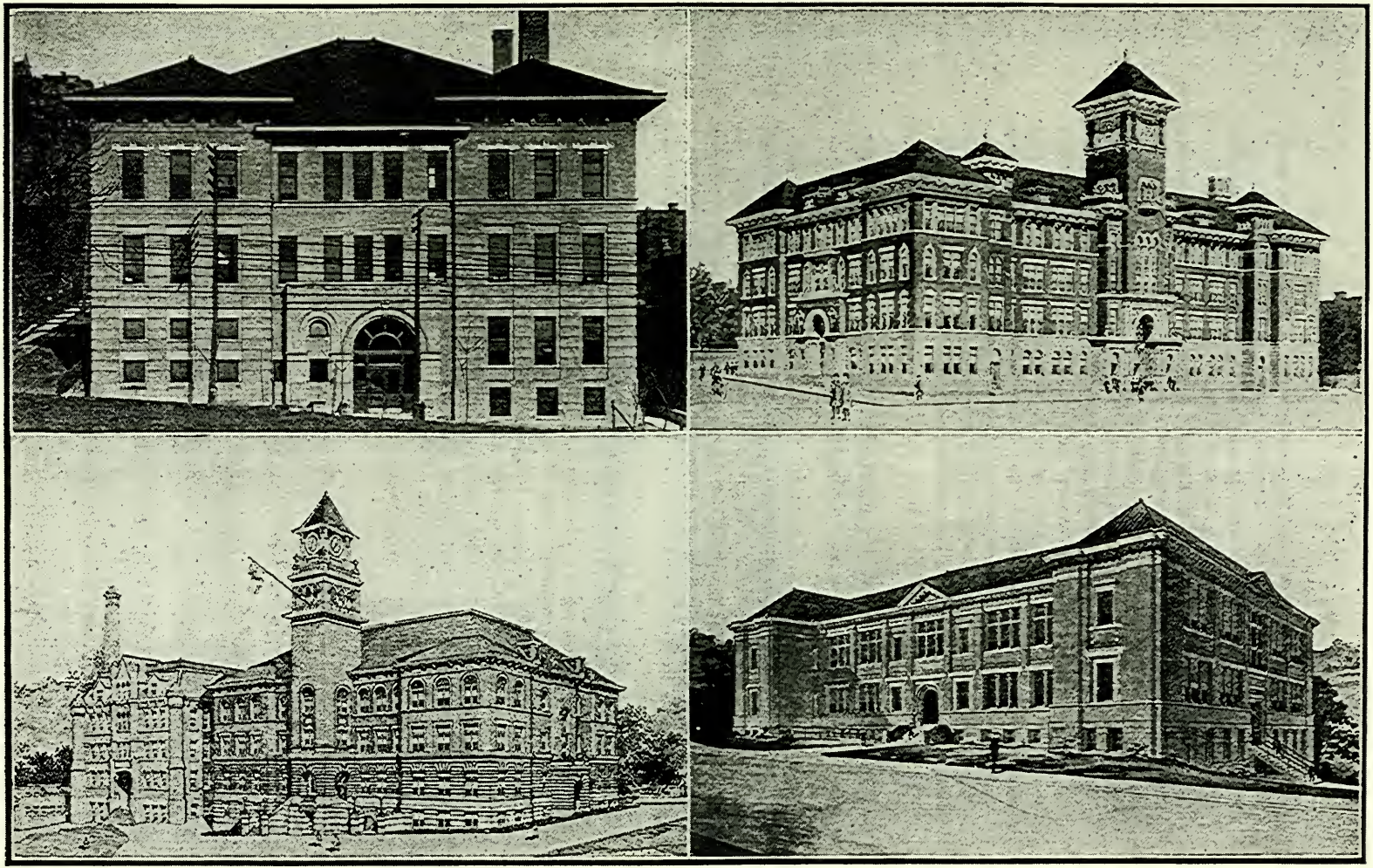
No. 616 North Avenue, West, North Side. Founded in 1825 by the Associate Reformed Synod of the West, and now under the control of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. It has provided a theological education for about thirteen hundred men. The course of instruction includes Hebrew, Old Testament Literature, Exegesis, History and Archaeology, New Testament Literature and Exegesis, Hermeneutics, Textual Criticism, Systematic and Polemic Theology, Apologetics, History of Doctrine, English Bible, Church History, Church Government, Homiletics, Pastoral Theology, Christian Missions, Elocution, and Music. By assignment to city mission work, the students are led to combine practical training for the ministry with their scholastic work. The average attendance is sixty-five. An Italian training school is attached to the seminary. All tuition is free. The Seminary building is a large and well-equipped building, and includes dormitory accommadations for one hundred men. The valuation of the property is fixed at $150,000.00 The total of the various endowment funds is $375,000.00.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten Association

HEADQUARTERS are at 3439 Fifth avenue. Conducts kindergarten college for prospective teachers, and has supervision of kindergartens in the public schools and also some private kindergartens. Supported by the city and private contributions. Visits are made to the homes of kindergarten pupils, and mothers' meetings are conducted. During 1907 there were eighty-one schools under the supervision of this organization. Total disbursements for 1907 were $83,409.39, of which $66,060.00 was received out of public funds.

Pittsburgh Playground Association

OFFICES, Bijou Building. Work originated by the Civic Club in 1896. Three types of play-centers are maintained: Vacation schools, recreation parks and playgrounds. During 1907 nine vacation schools were conducted in nine different public school buildings for a term of five weeks. Morning sessions only are conducted. Courses consist of plain cooking, sewing, basketry, woodwork, art, nursing, physical training, nature study, singing. A forty-minute play period relieves the morning work. During 1907 six recreation parks were open for eight weeks. These parks are equipped with outdoor apparatus, tents, shelter houses and, in some instances, with gymnasiums. In four of these parks basketry, gymnastics and dancing were taught; in three, sewing; in two, nature study; in one, gardening, several acres being under cultivation by children. These parks were open for afternoon sessions when formal class work was omitted. Six smaller playgrounds were conducted and devoted chiefly to younger children. The usual outdoor apparatus, shelter houses and sand piles were provided, and trained kindergartners were in charge of the work. Every Friday was observed as "flower day," when bouquets were distributed to the children at the different schools, parks and playgrounds. Once or twice a week books are distributed by the children's department of Carnegie Library and stories told by assistants from the library. An important feature of the work in Pittsburgh is a teachers' institute for three days previous to the beginning of the term and weekly teachers' meetings during the term. Two play festivals are conducted—one at the close of the vacation schools and one at the close of the parks. These festivals consist of exhibitions of kindergarten work, games and races by boys and girls, folk dances and gymnastic drills, and these create widespread public interest. During the months of September and October classes in embroidery and light manual training work were continued in some of the parks twice a week. The regular fall term opened November 4 and continued to December 21 in three of the parks. The work of this term consisted of instruction in art, embroidery, cooking and physical training three afternoons a week for school girls; evening classes three evenings each week for working girls; story-telling hour once a week in the afternoon for small children, and classes for boys two evenings each week. The number of boys presenting themselves was in



GREATER PITTSBURGH PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS
(Four Northside Schools)

excess of the number that could be properly cared for, and the men teachers volunteered to conduct two classes each evening in an effort to meet the demand. These classes were devoted chiefly to woodwork, art and physical culture. The average daily attendance during 1907 in the vacation schools was 1,059; in the playgrounds, 1,297; in the recreation parks, 2,056, or a total average daily attendance of 4,400. During the present summer (1908) the association maintained twenty-two vacation schools, parks and playgrounds, with an average daily attendance of over 7,000. Total expenditures for 1907 were $11,081.06, and gross receipts $10,931.06. Of the receipts for 1907 the Central Board of Education provided $7,500 and the remainder was provided by contributions from individuals and civic and charitable organizations. Of the expenditures $5,797.73 was paid for teachers' salaries. This year (1908) the city made an appropriation of $33,100 for maintenance and $75,000 for permanent improvements, and the Central Board of Education appropriated $9,500 for the maintenance of vacation schools.

Playground and Vacation School Association of Allegheny

DEVOTED to vacation school and playground work on the North Side. In 1905 the Pittsburgh Playground Association separated the work in Pittsburgh from that in what was then Allegheny, and this organization was created. During the year 1907 this association conducted twelve vacation schools, where kindergarten work and courses in art, physical culture, basketry, sewing, nature study, kitchen gardening, music and millinery were conducted during a five-week term. Total expenditure was $4,804.37. Receipts for the year totaled $5,049.85, of which $2,500 was appropriated by the city and the balance by individuals and organizations. During the past summer (1908) fifteen schools and one playground were conducted with a city appropriation of $10,000 for schools and $2,000 for playground equipment and maintenance. During the past summer (1908) the average daily attendance was nearly 9,000. The courses taught and recreation and amusements afforded are practically the same as those provided by the Pittsburgh Playground Association, and the weekly distribution of flowers is also made by this association.

Charities
Benevolences
Philanthropies

Associated Charities of Pittsburgh

THE Associated Charities of Pittsburgh, with offices at 532 Fulton Building, is designed to investigate all need and applications for charitable assistance. While it is not in itself a relief society or custodial institution, it undertakes to provide the necessary charitable treatment for each case from the appropriate sources. Serving as a general "clearing house of charities," the association maintains a confidential daily registration service, undertaking to reply on the same day to each request for information concerning any needy family, naming the other charitable agencies which have recorded the same family, and submitting a confidential report as to the kind and amount of charitable relief, corrections or upbuilding which the family requires. In this department there have already been registered the names and addresses of more than 5,000 different families who received material aid during the past winter. These files are growing rapidly.

Trained, resourceful visitors—a small but growing force—are also employed by the Associated Charities to investigate the home, record and resources of any unknown applicant, in order to determine what kind of charitable treatment should be enlisted, from what sources, and, in order to develop all possibilities of self-help or aid by relatives and natural helpers and to prevent pauperism, to discover substitutes for relief, to strengthen character, improve home life and to make material aid a subordinate part only of the adequate, constructive treatment of each family.

Volunteers, both men and women, are enlisted to work, as friends, each with one or two families who need encouragement, counsel and good influences which cannot be otherwise obtained. Special contributions are also sought occasionally to carry out with a needy family some special plan of treatment which cannot otherwise be provided for. Individuals and committees or groups of unpaid workers are from time to time developed for special forms of charitable work in individual families or in neglected neighborhoods.

By bringing the charitable agencies and individuals of the community into systematic co-operation, the Associated Charities aims, also, to develop the information and the power by which some general causes of distress, such as wife desertion, unsanitary conditions, degrading influences, etc., may be combatted.

Incorporated February 21, 1908, the Associated Charities has already grown rapidly along lines of work successfully followed by similar organizations in 172 American cities. It is already serving as a center of intercommunication between churches, social and charitable organizations, institutions and individuals who are interested in charitable and social service. It has already done much toward systematizing the charitable work of the city, with a view to checking the evils of unorganized charity and to making every charitable dollar do one hundred cents' worth of charitable work. While the force and equipment of the new association are necessarily small, they are growing very rapidly, and the association hopes to increase its facilities to keep pace with the rapidly increasing, heavy demand upon it.

The constitution of this organization provides for a "central council," in addition to the usual Board of Trustees. The council consists of one delegate elected by each of the charitable, religious and social agencies which have joined the Associated Charities. Besides these delegates, the central council includes, as ex-officio members, the Mayor, Director of the Department of Charities, Director of Public Safety, Director of Public Works, Superintendent of the Bureau of Health and Superintendent of the Bureau of Police. The province of the council is to promote the development of co-operation between individual societies to pass upon questions affecting the general welfare of the poor and the charitable activities of the city, to make recommendations to the Board of Trustees and to elect annually ten members of the latter.

The Associated Charities is supported entirely by private, voluntary contributions. It has been too recently established to determine annual receipts and expenditures.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 408 Second Avenue—Non-sectarian institution. Because of its location in the downtown business section of the city more than half of the patients of this hospital are emergency and accident cases, and more than 65 per cent are entirely free. Together with the departments necessary to the conduct of a large hospital this institution includes a dispensary and training school for nurses. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908, hospital patients numbered 4,277, of which 2,216 were emergency and accident cases and 2,730 treated without any charge. Daily average of cases was 122, and the sum total of hospital days for the year was 46,408. There were 550 ambulance calls during the year. In the General Dispensary 16,940 patients were treated, including 73 minor operations, 5,850 dressings to injuries and 8,783 prescriptions were filled. In the Eye and Ear Dispensary 5,188 patients were treated, 133 minor operations performed and 1,140 prescriptions filled. This totals 22,128 cases in the dispensaries during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908. The dispensary work was practically entirely charitable. The average daily enrollment in the training school for nurses was 40. Total net cost for maintenance was $77,080.10 (hospital and dispensaries), or a per capita cost of $1.66 per diem. Receipts for the year totalled

$69,231.45, of which $32,500 was state aid and $26,976.46 from pay and part pay patients and use of operating room. The institution has an endowment fund of $237,339.53. This organization now has under course of construction a large and modern hospital building at Center and Aiken aves., in one of the best sections of the city. This new building will afford double the capacity of the present structure and is being erected at a cost of about $400,000. A novel feature of the new building will be a roof garden for convalescing patients. Valuation of property now occupied is about $600,000, against which there is a mortgage for $250,000, which was applied on the new building.

MERCY HOSPITAL, Stevenson and Locust Streets.—Under management of Sisters of Mercy. Receives patients regardless of nationality, creed or sect. Founded 1848. Institution is equipped with all departments necessary for a large and modern hospital. Among these are included a chapel; quarters for resident physicians, Sisters, help and nurses; isolated department for contagious diseases; training school for nurses; large power house; filtration plant with capacity of 750,000 gallons daily; electric plant; operating room pavilion; free dispensary; clinic room and amphitheatre for students; ambulance stable; pathological institute embracing laboratories, autopsy room and Pasteur Department. The last available report is under date of May 31, 1906, and covers a period of 18 months. From this report annual averages are gleaned as follows: Annual cost of maintenance, $121,216.35; annual state appropriation for maintenance, $27,337.50; state appropriation for new buildings (for 18 months), $50,000; annual receipts from patients, $74,636.70; receipts from "other sources" (annual average), $13,867.56. Number of patients received annually (average taken from last report), 4,200; number of out-patients treated annually (average), 2,400; charity patients for one year is placed at 1,238. Report of Medical Department under date of May 31, 1906 (for 18 months), gives a total of 2,579 cases with 163 deaths. Of the 2,579 cases, 363 were typhoid fever cases and 1,231 dipsomania. For the same period surgical department reported 3,160 cases with 241 deaths. During the 18 months covered in last report 2,402 operations were performed with 128 deaths. Number of hospital days and amount of endowment fund are not given. Real estate is valued at $800,000.

TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE OF PITTSBURGH, Bedford Avenue and Wandless Street.—This organization was created February 1, 1907, following the donation, for a period of four years, of a building and four acres of ground by William McConway of Pittsburgh.

The organization has vigilantly attacked the whole tuberculosis problem in the city of Greater Pittsburgh in the broadest and most effective manner; endeavored to secure the greatest reduction in the number of cases; and applied every known scientific device to alleviate the suffering caused by tuberculosis.

The scheme of the work is divided into five departments: Hospital, Dispensary, Laboratory, Bureau of Education, Bureau of Maintenance.

The demands upon the hospital are greatly in excess of the accomodation. Shacks accomodating eight patients each enable the hospital to increase its bed capacity. By the application of scientific treatment patients under the care of the hospital have enjoyed marked improvement.

The city Board of Health co-operates in the work of the dispensary and provides a nurse. Upwards of 1,000 patients were examined and treated at the dispensary during the past year. These have in part been visited in their homes, taught the proper care of a sick consumptive, provided with spit cups and often with eggs and milk.

The tremendous scope of the dispensary may be best presented as a list of headings without detailed comment. The nurses present the poor consumptive for examination by the physician; receive the latter's instructions; visit the family; help the patient to secure the best way of getting fresh air and food either at home or hospital; have the rest of the members in the household present themselves at the dispensary for examination (in this way nearly all the early curable cases are obtained); look after the supervision of spit cups and method of disposal of sputum; have the rooms formerly contaminated through carelessness fumigated by the Board of Health; if the home is an impossible one to help the family in the securing of a new and more favorable residence, and keep constant supervision of the patients, encouraging and advising them in their long, discouraging fight.

A medical staff has with great sacrifice of time and labor, faithfully given up energy daily to this work.

Educational work has been conducted by a series of lectures before organizations of nurses, physicians, school teachers, settlement workers, in churches and at public meetings. During the past year 32 public lectures were given; 31 schools visited and 134 short talks given to school children.

Public exhibitions are held from time to time and educational pamphlets are liberally offered for free distribution.

Annual cost of maintenance is about $50,000, two-thirds of which is raised by private contributions. State appropriation is $7,500 annually.

Pittsburgh is the first city in the country in which a night camp for consumptives has been established. Its object is to provide a place where persons afflicted with incipient tuberculosis may sleep in the open air, receive proper treatment to check the disease, be provided with proper food and still not be kept away from their work, upon which the majority must depend for sustenance.

Pittsburgh's night camp adjoins the league hospital. The camp was established only a short time ago, but already has as many patients as can be accomodated. Plans have been perfected for extending this branch of the work.

Another extension of the campaign against tuberculosis, which the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh is planning is to provide a farm on which patients who are able will be given employment while they are being treated, the league hopes to make it possible for hundreds of poor sufferers to secure modern treatment in the open air and still be partially self-supporting, instead of wholly dependent upon charity.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, Head of Twenty-eighth Street.—Founded 1848. Non-sectarian institution. Conducts ambulance service and training school for nurses; has average enrollment of 70. Has plans under way for new hospital buildings in Friendship Park district which will cost upwards of $500,000. Capacity of present buildings is 250 patients. During the year ending October 1, 1907, 3,701 patients were treated for a period aggregating 80,685 hospital days. Of these, 1,483 were entirely free and were treated 46,836 hospital days. Gross receipts for the same period were $144,729.73, of which $60,625, was state aid; $60,632.51 was paid by patients and $15,974.72 was derived from endowment fund which aggregated $257,392.23 at the time of the last report. Total expenditures for year ending October 1, 1907 were $150,323.67, of which $132,604.45 was for maintenance. Cost per capita per diem was $1.68. Valuation of property is $625,000.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL, Forty-fourth St. and Penn Ave.—Under the management of the Sisters of Charity of Roman Catholic church. Receives patients regardless of religious faith, creed or nationality. Capacity, 250. Daily average during year ending October 1, 1907, was 220. Number treated during same period was 3,316 in-patients and 696 out-patients. Of the in-patients 829 were wholly gratuitous. Aggregate number of hospital days was 80,300 and cost of maintenance per capita, per week (in-patients) was $6.19 plus. Gross expenditures were not given in report prepared for this work. Receipts "from patients or their friends for treatment", for year ending October 1, 1907, are given as $55,038. The last state legislature appropriated $20,000 a year for maintenance and $85,000 for new buildings. Present hospital buildings are valued at $975,000 and there are now under course of construction four new wings which will cost approximately $400,000 and will make a total property valuation of about $1,400,000.

PASSAVANT HOSPITAL, Roberts and Reed Streets.—Under management of Institution of Protestant Deaconesses. Receives patients of all religious faiths. Maintains ambulance service. During 1907, 2,760 patients were treated aggregating 29,273 hospital days. Of these, 4,893 hospital days were free and 24,380 paid for. Receipts from patients totalled $41,574.96 and total receipts for 1907 were $44,273.18. Expenditures for 1907 totalled $43,558.41. Of the gross expenditures, $4,646.91 was for repairs and improvements. Average cost of maintenance per diem, per capita, was $1.49. State aid is $2,500 annually. Capacity is 90 and average number of patients is 50. Valuation of property is $103,000.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, North Side.—Regarded as one of the best equipped and most modern institutions for the care of the sick. Property is valued at $1,000,000. During the last fiscal year the cost of treatment for charity cases was $108,193.28. During the year 5,819 patients were treated, aggregating 93,714 hospital days. Of these 19,662 days were paid for in full, 31,763 were part pay and 42,289 days were gratuitous. Total expenditure for the year was $193,131.57 of which $17,708.62 was a deficit over receipts. State appropriation for the year was $81,250.00.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 510 Diamond Street.—This dispensary is one of seventy operated and managed throughout the State by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. The Legislature of 1907 provided a fund of $400,000.00 for the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries throughout the State. The Pittsburgh dispensary was opened January 21, 1908, and is under the direction of the county medical inspector. Up to October 20, 1908, the number of applicants for treatment was 849. Dispensary supplies, free of charge to such patients as are unable to buy them—milk, eggs and medicine. The total amount of these supplies for period ending October 20, 1908, included 16,716 quarts of milk, 5,009 dozen of eggs. Patients are carefully examined, instructed how to care for themselves and the measures which are desirable in order to avoid infection of those about him. The dispensary works in harmony with the City Department of Health. Five visiting nurses and one clerk are employed. Homes of applicants are visited by a nurse and a detailed report rendered to the physician in charge. Up to October 20, 1908, a total number of 2,117 such visits had been made. The dispensary is open daily, except Sundays, from 3:00 to 5:00 o'clock P. M.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, South Twentieth Street.—Institution is nonsectarian; receives charity patients; conducts dispensary which is almost entirely devoted to charity work and maintains a district nurse. Valuation of present property is $175,500. An annex (Oliver Annex) is nearing completion which is being erected at a cost of $200,000. The annex will increase the bed capacity by 200. Number of patients cared for during past year approximated 1,200 of which 314 were charity patients. Cost of maintenance is at the rate of $2.00 a day and for the past year totalled $62,311.93. State aid for maintenance was $25,000 and private contributions for maintenance aggregated $5,384.40. The new $200,000 annex was provided for by bequest from the late James B. Oliver.

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Forbes Street and McDevitt Place.—Hospital exclusively devoted to the treatment of children and all treatment is entirely free of charge. Last available report is under date of January 1, 1907. During year 1906 total number admitted was 258, aggregating about 9,000 hospital days. A dispensary department is conducted and last report, under date of January 1, 1907, covers an undivided period from July 11, 1904 to January 1, 1907. During this period 1,095 patients were treated and 2,818 visits made. Receipts for 1906 totalled $30,576.27, of which $5,000 was state aid. Expenditures during 1906 totalled $22,977.40. Assets of institution January 1, 1907, were: Investments, $111,900; hospital buildings and grounds, $33,600; cash, $7,604.06.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Under management of United Presbyterian Women's Association. During year ending October 25, 1907, 974 cases were treated, of which 214, aggregating 4,651 hospital days, were entirely free. This represented 22 per cent. Training school for nurses has average enrollment of 42. A newly constructed wing has given the institution a capacity of about 150 patients. Gross receipts for year ending October 19, 1907, were $51,712.42. Cost of maintenance was $48,792.83. Institution receives $10,000 state aid annually. Institution has a reserve fund of $21,512.02, against which there were outstanding bills for permanent improvements approximating $18,000 at the time of the last report.

ST. JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, McClure Avenue, North Side.—Under management of Lutheran Deaconesses, but is not a sectarian institution. Maintains training school for nurses and ambulance service. During 1907, 1,358 patients were treated, aggregating 22,042 hospital days. Daily average number of patients was 60 plus. Of the 1,358 patients treated, 641 were free, totalling 10,130 days. Cost of maintenance was $1.36 per diem, per capita. Gross receipts for 1907 were $34,339.94. Of this the state appropriated $10,305.57, the city $2,500, and patients paid $21,224.73. Expenditures were $34,322.22, of which $5,000 was for plumbing and painting. Value of property is estimated at $160,000.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY, Sherman Avenue, North Side.—Occupies a new and uncompleted building with present capacity of 55 beds, which, when completed, will provide for 125 beds. During 1907, 463 patients were treated, of which 97 were free. From January 1 to August 1, 1908, 488 patients were treated, of which 132 were free. Cost of maintenance daily average, $2.15. Receives state appropriation of $12,500 for maintenance annually. Value of property is estimated at $80,000.

PITTSBURGH HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY, Frankstown Ave. and Beechwood Blvd. —Established in 1896. Institution consists of three buildings—hospital, laboratory and nurses home. These, together with site, are valued at $410,000. Bed capacity is 100, of which 73 is the daily average number occupied. During year ending May 31, 1908, 489 patients were treated free and 132 partly free. Total number treated during year, 1,430. Annual cost of maintenance for all purposes, $74,818.07. State appropriates $17,500 annually towards maintenance.

REINEMAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Milwood and Thirty-third St.— Conducted by the Medical Department of the University of Pittsburg (formerly Western University of Pennsylvania). Capacity, 30. Average number of patients, 22. Annual cost of maintenance, $8,500, of which pay patients contribute about $1,500. State appropriates $7,000 annually for maintenance. All deficits are provided for by the University of Pittsburgh. Valuation of property is $44,000.

MONTEFIORE HOSPITAL, 3000 Center Avenue. —Opened 1908. Maintained almost entirely by Jewish residents, but non-sectarian in rules of admission. Conducts dispensary. Capacity is 60 and average number of patients is 50 a month, of which 50 per cent are entirely free. Valuation of property is $75,000. As the institution is but a few months' old, cost of maintenance and income has not been estimated.

GENERAL AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, 402 Collins Avenue. —Incorporated 1905. Capacity, 35. Average number of patients is 120 a year, of which one-third are entirely free. Annual income approximates $3,800, of which the State appropriates $1,000. Expenditures are regulated by income. Property now occupied is rented.

ROSALIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Cliff Street. —Under management of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Purpose is to care for abandoned infants and homeless and needy mothers. Average number of inmates is 60 mothers and 125 infants. No statement given upon request. Value of property, $135,000. Cost of maintenance per capita per week, $2.66 (from last report of State Board of Charities).

ALLEGHENY MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, Nunnery Hill, North Side.— Capacity, 25. Used only for small-pox cases and has had no patient during present year. Since consolidation of two cities North Side sends all contagious patients to Pittsburgh Municipal Hospital.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, 2117 Carson Street, South Side.—Under management of Sisters of St. Joseph of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Average number of patients is 35. No statement was procurable upon request.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, 1945 Fifth Avenue.—Incorporated 1895. Non-sectarian institution, devoted to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. Present hospital capacity is 38, which is about to be increased to 58 by the building of an addition. During the past year 3,507 patients were treated in the hospital and dispensary, of which 833 were admitted in the hospital. Of the latter 186 were free, 259 part pay and 438 full pay. Annual cost of maintenance, $22,216.96, of which free treatment cost $9,109.90. State aid is $4,500 annually. Valuation of property is about $125,000, against which there is an indebtedness of about $15,000. Statement herewith given is from last available report, which is under date of March 1, 1906.

PITTSBURGH FREE DISPENSARY, 43 Federal Street.—Founded 1873. Institution is maintained solely by private contributions, and property is valued at $100,000. Provides medical aid, treatment and medicines to the worthy poor. During the year ending March 31, 1907, the General Medical Department treated 2,222 cases and 4,444 visits were made; the Surgical Department treated 647 cases and 1,294 visits were made; in the Diseases of Children Department 1,002 cases were treated, aggregating 1,598 visits; Eye Department, 340 cases, 25 operations, 355 visits; Gynecological Department, 282 cases, 777 visits; Ear, Nose and Throat Department, 272 cases, 383 visits; Dermatological Department, 379 cases, 880 visits; Neurological Department, 122 cases, 238 visits; Diseases of Stomach Department, 181 cases, 375 visits; Genito-Urinary Department, 168 cases, 506 visits; Outdoor Department, 132 visits; prescriptions filled, 15,645. Total for year: 5,647 cases, 10,931 visits, 15,645 prescriptions. Receipts for year were $3,000 and expenditures $3,203.88. Institution has a small endowment fund. Physicians serving this organization contribute their services without charge.

ALLEGHENY FREE DISPENSARY, 117 West Ohio Street, North Side.—Chartered 1894. Aside from free dispensary work, organization does general relief work, distributes food, clothing and fuel, and officers visit needy in the community to investigate applications. During 1907, 1,955 patients were treated and 3,247 prescriptions were filled in the dispensary. Annual cost of maintenance was $1,108, all of which was raised by private contributions.

General Relief Homes

ALLEGHENY COUNTY HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Woodville, Pa.—Ten miles from Pittsburgh. Owned and maintained by Allegheny county as a home for the destitute and asylum for indigent insane. Total assets, as reported December 31, 1907, were $1,359,757.98. Liabilities on same date were fixed at $327,829.88, of which $320,000 were in outstanding bonds and less than $8,000 in accounts payable. Of the above-named assets the Department for the Insane was inventoried at $591,781.39 and that of the home at $297,720.70.

These institutions are under the direction of a board of three "Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County," who are elected directly by the people. The chief source of revenue is by the assessment of a county poor tax levy, which in 1907 aggregated $177,185.28.

During the year ending December 31, 1907, an average of 315 inmates were cared for daily in the Home and 509 in the Hospital for the Insane. In the Home the total number of inmates aggregated 16,425, at a maintenance cost of $41,025.46, or an average per capita of $2.497 per week. In the Department for the Insane the total number of inmates aggregated 26,511 weeks, at a maintenance cost of $75,224.34, or an average per capita cost of $2.837.

Aside from maintaining these two institutions the Directors of the Poor are privileged to care for subjects outside of and not dependent upon these institutions. During 1907 the sum of $26,286.83 was expended in this manner. The gross expenditure for 1907 was $244,583.07, and accounted as follows:

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Receipts and Expenditures.

Cash Receipts:		
Warrants drawn on County Treasurer....	$211,353 81	
From boarding and care of inmates in the home	838 32	
From boarding of patients at Polk, Pa...	170 00	
From rents collected	185 00	
From sale of farm products.....	908 18	
From sale of oil production.....	75 70	
From all other sources.....	113 52	
From boarding and care of patients in Hospital for Insane.....	7,136 54	
Balance cash on hand January 1, 1907....	454 59	
Total Cash		$221,235 66

Farm Products, etc.:		
Farm products consumed	$ 8,772 42	
Value of coal mined	504 21	
Value of Natural Gas	2,500 00	
Value of water supply	2,500 00	
Credit to Sinking Fund for State Taxes	1,280 00	
Credit Accounts Payable	7,829 82	
Credit Sundry Small Accounts	409 36	
		$ 23,795 81
Total		$245,031 47
Expended as follows:		
Maintenance of Inmates in the Home	$ 41,025 47	
Maintenance outside of the Home	26,286 83	
Maintenance of Patients in Hospital for Insane	75,224 34	
Maintenance and care of property	6,562 03	
Paid on new buildings during year	89,610 87	
General expenditures, Home Department	3,890 17	
General expenditures, Hospital for Insane	1,983 36	
Balance cash on hand December 31, 1907	448 40	
Total		$245,031 47

During 1907, 5,233 pieces of clothing were made by inmates of the Home and 1,352 by inmates of the Hospital for the Insane.

PITTSBURGH CITY HOME AND HOSPITALS.—Municipal home for aged and destitute and asylums for indigent insane are conducted at Marshalsea, Pa., where a large acreage is maintained by the city. This includes a home and hospital building, insane asylum, children's department and tuberculosis camp, with pavilions for men and women. The tuberculosis camp is located a half-mile from the general group of buildings and is under the direction of a trained nurse. All clothing is disinfected before placed in the general laundry, a crematory is provided for garbage disposal, and the camp generally is conducted in a very commendable manner. During the year 1907, 1,134 persons were admitted in the Home and Hospital Department, and the total number of days supported was 150,193, with a daily average number of inmates of 411 plus. In the insane asylum 294 men and 262 women, or a total of 557 inmates, were admitted. Total number of asylum days were 211,377, with a daily average number of inmates of 579. The combined number of days supported in the home and hospital was 361,570, with a daily average of 990 plus inmates. Average attendance in nursery was 17, and in the tuberculosis camp, which has a capacity of 40, a total number of 77 patients were received during the year. Value of farm

products raised was $32,749.78. Number of salaried workers employed at Marshalsea is 93, and monthly pay roll about $3,700. The institution receives $1.50 per week, per patient, for the insane. All other expenditures are met by city appropriation. The city also conducts a Municipal Hospital, for contagious diseases, in Bedford Avenue, Pittsburgh. This institution received 602 patients during 1907. Total value of these properties is $750,000. There is now under course of construction at Marshalsea a new hospital building to be erected at a cost of $100,000.

ALLEGHENY CITY HOME, Claremont, Pa.—Home and insane asylum conducted by City of Allegheny before consolidation with Pittsburgh, and still maintained by the united city. Capacity is 480 and daily average number of inmates is 408, of which the daily average of insane is 215. The institution has 45 salaried employees and annual cost of maintenance is $58,918.97, and valuation of property $425,000.

LIBERTY STREET MISSION, Fourth Avenue and Liberty Street.—Established 1893. This organization combines religious and charitable work. Provides a home for homeless men, with applicants at this time averaging 80 nightly. This organization offers shelter to the dregs of humanity and refuses shelter to none. No beds are provided, the men being given the privilege of benches, chairs and the floor and the use of cooking utensils. Bread and coffee are furnished. This organization acts on the theory that, by providing beds and comforts, pauperism is encouraged, and that by affording shelter to all and comforts to none they encourage the lowest class of paupers to attempt better things. Cast-off clothing is provided in such quantities as it is secured.

SLUM SETTLEMENT AND DAY NURSERY, 7 Federal Street, Pittsburgh.—For some time past a slum post was conducted by the Salvation Army on Wylie Avenue, where settlement work among children and the poor was conducted in that district. The need of a better organized work was felt, and in February of this year a day nursery was opened on Federal Street. At first this was intended as a place where poor mothers, employed during the day, could leave their children in the morning and return for them in the evening, but the need has been so pressing that many of these little ones have been cared for both day and night. Work accomplished February 10 to September 27, 1908: Hours spent in active service, 8,455; number of families visited, 1,976; number of garments given away, 762; number of pairs of shoes given away, 81; children taken care of (four months) while mothers work, 1,063; waifs cared for permanently, 10.

Note—See Salvation Army, under General Relief Societies.

THE SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, 108 Meade Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.—In 1900 a Salvation Army Home for fallen women was opened on Mt. Washington. In a few years it became necessary to secure a larger house, in Bellevue, where there is accommodation for about 30 women and about 20 babies. The girls remain in the home three or four months. During that time they are taught housework and needlework, and, if satisfactory, situations are found for them. In case they lose their position through sickness or some other good cause they may return to the home, which often prevents them associating again with old companions.

Work accomplished for year ending September 30, 1908:

Girls in home beginning of year	18
Girls admitted during year	91
Situations found for	46
Returned to parents or friends	33
Married	3
In home end of year	27
Temporary assisted cases (remaining in home from one day to two weeks	55
Children cared for	74

Financial Report.

Cash on hand	$ 92 58	Table supplies	$1,968 00
Cash donations	3,196 42	Light and heat	227 99
Home industry	1,528 47	Rent and taxes	533 76
Donations of food	456 50	Workroom supplies	262 50
Donations of furniture	33 00	Repairs	328 66
Contributed by girls who have passed through the home	78 43	Salaries (6 persons)	764 13
		Doctor and medicines	288 70
		Postage, printing and telephone	168 23
		Car fares	200 85
		Furniture	174 04
		Sundries	329 19
			$5,246 05
Total	$5,385 40	Balance	$ 139 35
			$5,385 40

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WOMEN, 1423 Locust Street, North Side.—Established 1872. Conducts home for aged women, retreat for girls and hospital department. Shelter and maintenance is also given to needy women who require temporary aid. In the home from 15 to 20 old ladies are cared for at rates varying from $3 to $5 weekly. In the retreat the number of girls average 25 daily. Number of persons cared for annually average 100. Inmates of the retreat are taught domestic science, needlework and plain sewing. Homes or employment is sought for inmates. During 1907, 21 babies were cared for temporarily, with their mothers, in the retreat. Annual cost of maintenance is between $5,000 and $6,000. State aid for annual maintenance is $2,000, and receipts from board of inmates aggregates $3,000 annually. Property is valued at $30,000.

PITTSBURGH HOUSE OF SHELTER, 1625 Locust Street.—Affords shelter to destitute and friendless immigrants until they procure employment. Supported by private contributions solely and almost entirely by Jewish people. To discourage pauperism inmates are limited to one week's stay. Supplies meals to the destitute who have places of shelter. Average number of inmates is 18 daily. Owns building, which cost $5,500, and annual expense is about $1,500. Aside from caring for the destitute, institution endeavors to secure employment for those seeking its shelter.

BETHESDA HOME, 1315 Locust Street, North Side.—Rescue home. Established in 1890. Home and furnishings valued at $20,000, of which $18,000 is paid. Annual expense approximates $4,000, of which $2,500 is received from the State. During the year ending December 1, 1907, 59 applicants were admitted and 25 infants were born in the institution during the same period.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION, 1852 Center Avenue.—Rescue Home. Owns its property, valued at $10,000, a three-story brick building on a lot 40x160 feet. Founded by Charles N. Crittenton, who has assisted similar institutions throughout the country. Receives no State aid, and is supported entirely by private contributions. Annual expenses approximate $1,500. Medical attention is provided, as well as sustenance. During the last fiscal year 71 were accommodated, of which 47 were adults and 24 infants.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY RESCUE HOME FOR GIRLS, 3206 Bouquet Street.—Name of organization indicates its purpose. Institution receives no State aid, and offers shelter to girls of all nationality and creeds. The home does not cease its interest in the girls when they go out. Many have their homes barred against them, while others have no near relatives. The majority go out as

domestics, with their infants. During the last fiscal year 75 visits were made to former inmates, 44 houses of ill-fame visited, 248 hospitals visited, and many visits made to the various police stations. During the year 62 girls and 39 babies were cared for, 42 positions secured for girls, 18 sent to their homes, and 4 girls married.

BETHANY BIBLE SCHOOL AND STUDENTS' HOME, 1825 Center Avenue.—Founded 1886 by Miss Moorehead and endowed by her with a three-house property, the income from which maintains the institution. Work is chiefly of religious nature, but community relief work is provided in the distribution of provisions, clothing and medical attention. Institution conducts a small farm as a convalescent home.

CURTIS HOME FOR WOMEN, 2541 Breckenridge Ave.—Incorporated 1892. Object, to provide a temporary home for destitute women and children. Children under four not admitted. Capacity, 20 children and 8 women. Average number of inmates equals capacity. Value of property, $23,000 (estimated). Total income, $4,034.70. Total disbursements, $4,079.74. State appropriation, $1,500.

ST. BARNABAS FREE HOME, Wilmerding, Pa.—Home for convalescent and incurable men and boys, conducted by the layity of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Episcopal Church. Receives applicants of all denominations and creeds. Property consists of six acres, with 45-room house, valued at $25,000, which came into the possession of this organization in May, 1908. Receipts and cost of maintenance average $3,500 annually. Capacity is 75.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Troy Hill, North Side.—Incorporated 1879. Under direction of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Home for reformation and helping of women. Non-sectarian in rules of admission. Capacity is 225 and average number of inmates 205. Value of real estate is $250,000. Average annual income is $20,000, derived in part from proceeds of a steam laundry, conducted commercially, and from private contributions. Last report of State Board of Charities fixes cost per capita per week at $2.28 . The Home of the Good Shepherd of Pittsburgh, Lincoln Avenue, was created by this organization.

HOME OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, Lincoln Avenue.—Under management of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church but non-sectarian in rules of admission. Average number of inmates is 65. No statement was procurable upon request. Purpose of institution is to provide home for the help and protection of friendless and wayward girls.

HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, 501 Washington Street, North Side. —Under direction of the Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Devoted to general relief work and in affording shelter for destitute and friendless. Average number of inmates, 130. No statement was procurable upon request. Last report of State Board of Charities fixes property value at $180,000.

HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, Penn Avenue and Rebecca Street.—Under direction of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Home for aged men and women. Average number of inmates 200. No statement was procurable upon request.

General Relief Societies

PITTSBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR, Office, 43 Federal Street.—Incorporated 1874. Engaged in general charity and relief work. Offices and relief stations are maintained at 225 Carson Street, South Side; 3938 Fifth Avenue; 342 Collins Avenue, and 3816 Butler Street. The organization, which is conducted by a board of 40 managers, maintains a Fresh Air Home, in Oakmont, valued at $21,200; Children's Temporary Home, at 2044 Center Avenue, valued at $25,505, and Public Hand Laundry, at 342 Collins Avenue, valued at $20,250.

During July, August and September two-week outings are provided mothers and children at the Fresh Air Home, the daily average number participating being 8 mothers and 70 children.

The Children's Temporary Home has a capacity of 35, with an average daily attendance of 30.

The Improvement Laundry, at 342 Collins Avenue, is a hand laundry conducted for the purpose of teaching dependent women laundry work, to qualify them for positions and recommend them. The women are paid a per diem wage and public work is done and solicited with a view of making the laundry self-sustaining. However, the laundry has never been entirely self-sustaining.

The work of this organization is so varied that it is best expressed by the following detailed report for the year ending November 20, 1907:

Number of visitors in various districts	11
Number of secretaries and superintendents	6
Families under care	1,696
Families aided	1,508
Persons in families	5,768

Visits made to the poor	26,987
Visits made for the poor	2,184
Intemperate cases reported	2,079
Days of work given	5,245
Situations obtained	98
Children placed in Sunday schools	64
Children placed in public schools	76
Children placed in industrial schools	11
Children placed in Episcopal Home	3
Children placed with private families	4
Children placed in Home for Friendless	21
Children placed in Temporary Home	126
Children placed in Ridge Avenue Orphanage	3
Children placed in Children's Hospital	4
Persons placed on City Poor Farm	8
Persons placed in Homeopathic Hospital	17
Persons placed in Allegheny General Hospital	15
Persons placed in South Side Hospital	2
Persons placed in Pittsburgh Sanatorium	4
Persons placed in St. Barnabas' Home	15
Persons sent to Oakmont Fresh Air Home	337
Persons sent to Fair Oaks Fresh Air Home	36
Persons sent to Lillian Fresh Air Home	55
Persons given two weeks' outing	97
Number of days' outing given	462
Number of persons given one day outing	3,500
Bushels of coal distributed	28,360
Grocery orders given	11,454
Shoe orders given	504
Distributing dispensary orders given	3,097
Cases investigated for other cities	29
Pounds of ice distributed from seven stations	163,744
Families receiving ice	308
Quarts of milk distributed at main office	3,296
Bottles of modified milk distributed for babies	3,906
Persons receiving milk	130
Babies receiving modified milk.	19

Causes for want in cases given relief were as follows: Insufficient work, 877; sickness, 621; families supported by women and children, 698; widows, 498; deserted wives, 186; aged, 75; cripples, 44; women with husbands in prison, 33; blind, 12; intemperate, 205; insane, 14.

This organization is maintained entirely by private and voluntary contributions. During the year ending November 20, 1907, total receipts were $25,361.08. Expenditures for same period were $30,894.44. Expenses in conducting Children's Temporary Home aggregated $2,943.07. Expenses in conducting Fresh Air Home for year totalled $3,496.18.

Owing to the general depression during the recent year, the relief work done by this organization from November 20, 1907, to July 1, 1908, has been greatly in excess, proportionately, than that of the previous year. Total number of families cared for during the seven months ending July 1, 1908, were 3,255, or 13,585 persons. Receipts for this period totalled $29,247.62, and expenditures were $27,515,62. During this seven-month period 24,480 bushels of coal were distributed, $2,253.37 worth of old clothing, $1,669.45 worth of new clothing, and $10,105.77 in grocery orders.

THE SALVATION ARMY RELIEF DEPARTMENT, Headquarters Seventh Street and Penn Avenue.—Relief Department renders general relief to poor and destitute families throughout the year, all applicants being thoroughly investigated. A free employment bureau is conducted, where, as far as possible, situations are secured for both men and women, and an effort is made to make applicants self-supporting. Free outings are given to poor mothers and children during the summer and special baskets of provisions distributed to needy families at Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Work Accomplished in Greater Pittsburgh During Year, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

Bowls of soup supplied through four soup kitchens	44,030
Baskets provisions supplied poor families	9,701
Persons reached through baskets	52,206
Meals supplied to homeless men and women	18,904
Free lodging provided	16,201
Bushels of coal distributed to poor families	7,225
Garments and shoes distributed	12,516
Thanksgiving and Xmas baskets distributed	1,270
Persons reached through these baskets	7,620
Employment found for men	221
Employment found for women	166
Medical service secured for	75
Prescriptions filled for	64
Blankets distributed	25
Persons sent to hospitals	20
Transportation supplied for	40
Dispossessed families moved	8
Gas bills paid for	7
Rents paid for	10
Outing for poor mothers and children	2,000

Financial Report of Relief Department.

Income.		Expenditure.	
By cash donations	$ 6,389 97	Cash expended for relief	$ 6,103 17
Approximate value of provisions, coal and clothing donated	5,000 00	Postage, stationery, etc.	284 94
		Value of provisions, etc., distributed, in addition to cash expended	5,000 00
Total	$11,389 97	Total	$11,388 11
		Balance	1 86
			$11,389 97

Salvation Army industrial work was started about five years ago in this city in a small store room on Butler Street, Lawrenceville, with one horse and wagon and two or three men, but the demand made by men wanting work brought the great need of a large building, which was secured on the corner of Home and Plummer Streets. This was opened in April, 1905, when 25 men were sent to work, and during the past 3½ years thousands of men who were out of work and without a home or means of making a living, except by begging a meal or a bed day after day, from house to house, were given employment.

In the Industrial Home every man has a chance, irrespective of his religious beliefs, or of what he has been in the past. The only qualification necessary to get in the home is being willing to work, if able. This takes in the old man who otherwise would have to be taken by city or county. These men can do light work, such as sorting paper, thus enabling them to support themselves and have a home which they can call their own.

Waste material, the greater part of which would be a total loss to the city, such as old newspapers, magazines and scrap paper, old cast-off clothing, shoes, furniture, stoves, carpets, rags or junk of any kind, is collected by wagons from all over Greater Pittsburgh. Sixteen horses and wagons are working regularly every day. This material comes into the warehouse and is sorted and sent to the different departments. Furniture to the carpenter shop, shoes to the cobbler, clothes to the tailor, etc. When ready it is transferred to a salesroom, where the working people of Pittsburgh can buy almost anything they need at a nominal price. The Salvation Army has three of these industrial homes in Greater Pittsburgh, with an accommodation for 85 men which it hopes to increase to 150 during the coming winter. This is a basis of "man working out his own salvation." Every man in these homes makes his own living, and a large percentage are tradesmen who work their way up until they are recommended to positions of trust, thus giving them a start in life.

Work Accomplished During Year Ending August 31, 1908.

Men given temporary employment	3,022
Meals given	64,257
Beds supplied	20,838
Grants given to men	$12,368 18
Meetings held	279
Persons present	5,983
Conversions	24
Paper handled	625 Tons
Rags handled	200 Tons

The Salvation Army has three Corps in Greater Pittsburgh, where meetings are held nightly. Work accomplished annually is as follows:—Hours spent by commanding officers in visitation, 3,500; number of families visited by commanding officers, 7,300; number of open-air meetings held during the year, 1,040; number of inside meetings held during the year, 1,456; number of persons professing conversion, 331; number of persons attending services, 48,081.

The property occupied by the No. 3 corps is owned by the Salvation Army, 37th and Charlottee streets. This property, with improvements, is valued at $10,000, against which there is a debt of $6,500.00. There is a working men's lodging house in connection with this corps.

Other properties owned are as follows: Rescue Home, 108 Meade avenue, Bellevue; value of property and fixtures, $20,000; mortgage against same, $5,000. Industrial Home, Home and Plummer street, Lawrenceville, value of property and fixtures, $20,000; mortgage against same, $5,000. The various other properties occupied by the Salvation Army are leased or rented.

Note:—For Salvation Army Rescue Home see under head of General Relief Homes. For Slum Settlement and Day Nursery, see under head of General Relief Homes.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, Pittsburgh Division, Lewis Building. —General relief and charity work. Work of this organization in the Pittsburgh district is represented as follows: Workingmen's Hotel, 343 Second avenue. Contains 71 single rooms and tub and shower baths. These rooms are rented by the day or week at a nominal charge. During the past year 12,675 lodgings were provided. During the winter months this institution is self-supporting, but five months in the year it is conducted at a loss, the defnciency being met wholly by private and voluntary contributions. The Friendly Inn is an industrial home, conducted at 6326 Station street and is entirely self-supporting. Last year 6,505 lodgings were provided and 15,670 meals were furnished, which were paid for in work, providing 24,372 hours of employment. This institution during the past year aided 208 men and employment was secured for 115. Relief work in assisting poor families with clothing, furniture, food and general

aid is conducted from the Friendly Inn. The Wayside Lodge is an industrial institution conducted at 1925 Beaver avenue, North Side. It has been in operation but a few months and the work is identical with that of the Friendly Inn. A Christian Home for Working Girls has just been established at 207 West Ohio street, North Side. Its capacity is 20 and is a boarding home for women who are employed in the city and pay a nominal sum for board and lodging. Mission Hall, 343 Second avenue, is conducted for spiritual as well as general relief work. During the past year 3,000 families were assisted by general relief work from this institution; 3,500 Christmas baskets are distributed, and during the summer season outings are provided for poor mothers and their children. No state aid is received. All financial aid is by private and voluntary contributions, and is devoted chiefly to general relief work—the aim being to make institutions as nearly self-supporting as possible. During the past year the cost of maintenance has approximated $12,000, while donations of clothing and food are systematically solicited and distributed.

ST. REGIS SOCIETY, 1006 Ann Street.—Organization devoted to general charitable work regardless of creed or sect, but maintained chiefly by members of the Roman Catholic Church and supported solely by private contributions, chiefly in the form of annual dues. Membership is over 1,000. Home for working women is conducted, in which board and lodging is given for $3.00 a week and upward, with use of parlor and laundry. Women unable to pay are cared for until such time as they are able. Number of available beds is 40. During past year free lodging was given to 680 and 1,440 free meals served. Money for lodging was given to 68 who could not be accommodated, and 487 positions were secured for women. The society conducts a relief department under charge of a special committee, which last year distributed 9,800 pieces of clothing; 1,400 pairs of shoes; 32,640 baskets of food; 3 carloads of coal; 26 rent accounts paid; 11 life insurance premiums were paid; 3 burials provided. This aggregated a total expenditure of $2,634.40. The institution conducts classes in millinery, dressmaking, fancy work and painting at the nominal charge of $1.00 for 10 lessons, and last year had enrolled 179 students at a cost of $210, which was partly met by receipts of $179. The Society conducts a medical department which, during the first five months of this year provided medical attention for 334 persons and conducted 23 operations. Expenses for free distribution of prescriptions, food and supplies totalled $338. The Nurses' Alumnae Association of Mercy Hospital has affiliated with the St. Regis Society, placing nearly 100 trained nurses, when not engaged, at the disposal of the poor. Number of cases attended by these nurses for the first five months of this year was 85. Society also conducts a missionary department which

aims to relieve chronic poverty by teaching household economics, thrift, care in rearing children and sanitation. This is being done by volunteer missionaries who visit the homes of the poor. Gross receipts for year ending May 31, 1908, were $9,007.15. Gross expenditures for same period were $8,710.05. Financial reports are published in detail, and this society has been especially commended for the systematic methods it employs.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY, Headquarters, Epiphany R. C. Church, Washington Street.—An organization comprising (June 30, 1908), 35 "conferences", or subsidiary societies, conducted in as many Roman Catholic churches in the Pittsburgh Diocese. Purpose is to distribute practical charity regardless of creed or religious faith. Organization is exemplary in its methods of distribution, and business-like, systematic methods of accounting and reporting, detailed quarterly statements being issued and circulated by the subsidiary as well as the general society. During the year ending December 31, 1907, gross receipts, solely by private contribution, aggregated $6,558.14. Disbursements for the year were about equal to the receipts, and apportioned as follows: Provisions, $3,732.96; clothing and shoes, $486.27; fuel, $545.17; board of orphans and rent, $285.56; funerals, $196; general expense, $129.97; medical attention and transportation, $1,183.64; total, $6,559.57. Families relieved during year totalled 333, with 1,146 individuals and visits to homes aggregated 6,092. Substantial donations of coal, clothing, provisions, medical services and supplies are received and distributed annually and do not figure in the above report. Literature is freely distributed in institutions of charity and hospitals.

A graphic illustration in the recent increase in the number dependable upon temporary charity, owing to commercial depression, is given in the report of this society for the half year ending June 30, 1908, during which $7,628.42 was expended, or an increase of $1,068.85 for six months of this year over the entire year of 1907.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 210 East Stockton Avenue, North Side.—Incorporated 1868. Organization is engaged in general charitable work and is separate and distinct from Young Women's Christian Association. Property owned and under care of this organization includes: Temporary Home for Women, 210 E. Stockton avenue, North Side, valued at $30,000; Home for Aged Protestant Women, Wilkinsburg, valued at $100,000; Christian Home for Women, 1432 Locust street, North Side, valued at $40,000; Home for Colored Children, Termon avenue, North Side, valued at $25,000; Home for Aged Protestant Men and Couples, Wilkinsburg, valued at $100,000. This organization assists the management of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Visiting

Nurses' Association of Allegheny County and Women's Christian Temperance Union. General relief work is also done. For 13 months ending January 30, 1908, gross receipts were $10,464.59, of which $3,000 was interest on investment and $7,000 realized on mortgage. Disbursements during same period totalled $12,251.28. Deficit was covered by bank balance.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION, Office, 43 Federal Street.—Receives contributions from fraternal and labor organizations, public schools, churches, private and public sources. This money is distributed among the various hospitals in the city in proportion to the charity cases treated by the hospitals. One of the novel and effective means of securing contributions is by conducting contribution booths on the prominent thoroughfares of the city on one Saturday each year. This permission is granted, and public attention attracted to the cause by a special proclamation by the Mayor each year. Annual receipts average about $10,000. During the year ending June 1, 1908, 394 patients were housed and cared for every day by the associated hospitals. Dispensary treatment was not included in these figures. Free resident days in the associated hospitals for year ending June 1, 1908, totalled 143,800.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HUMANE SOCIETY, Office, 43 Federal Street.—Established 35 years. Purpose is to prevent and remedy cruelty to aged persons, children and animals. During fiscal year ending May 31, 1908, cases investigated involved 75 aged persons, 1,210 children and 58,391 animals. Aside from executive officers, the society maintains special agents and operates two ambulances for the removal of horses in distress. Annual cost of maintenance is about $8,000, of which $1,750 is appropriated by the state, and this solely for application in the care of children. Other expenses are met by private contribution and a portion of the fines legally assessed for violations of the anti-cruelty laws.

DEACONESS' HOME OF PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE OF METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 2000 Fifth Avenue.—Devoted to charitable and settlement work in various sections of the city and supported almost wholly by members of the Methodist Episcopal faith. A novel feature of the work is the maintenance of deaconesses at all important railroad stations to meet and assist all travellers who require aid or information. More than 5,000 are assisted annually at Union Station alone. Work of home includes fresh air outings for children and invalids in summer and the distribution of food, clothing and medicine, and the assignment of trained deaconesses for nurse service. Property of home is valued at $14,500, and annual cost of maintenance about $3,500.

WOODS RUN RELIEF STATION, Preble Avenue, North Side.—In February, 1908, the management of the Woods Run Industrial House (see Settlement Houses) decided to make the work of that organization strictly "settlement work," and it became necessary to establish the general relief work elsewhere. A small house on Preble avenue was provided and rent, together with salaries of two assistants, was guaranteed by Mr. W. P. Fraser. Work was instituted with a fund of $2,056.86, being a pro rata share contributed by the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph, which had raised a fund for several charities. To this amount $1,579.02 was added by sundry contributions, making a total of $3,635.88. Of this amount $1,094.85 was expended for groceries, $1,216.74 for bread, $226.58 for produce, $183 for coal, $39.30 for shoes, $102.62 for dry goods, $43.50 for car tickets and balance for maintenance. This original fund was exhausted on August 1st, 1908, and a committee of ministers of local churches began a campaign by means of circular letters and personal appeals, which resulted in raising $3,800 additional, making $7,435.88 in all, which was expended by September 15th, 1908. Further voluntary contributions have been secured since that date and a permanent organization effected for the systematic conduct of the general relief station. During the winter months the foreign applicants were visited by several foreign men employed for the purpose. Other than these visits there have been 939 visits by the regular assistants. Applications for aid totalled over 1,400, and more than 87,000 loaves of bread were distributed.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY, 602 Arch Street, North Side.—Organized in 1847 and conducts general relief work in the North Side (formerly Allegheny) district. The last available printed report is under date of 1904. This organization was instrumental in establishing the Allegheny Widows' Homes and the Fresh Air Home at Glenfield. During 1907 visits were made to the homes of 2024 applicants for aid. The expenditures for the year totalled $3,376.24. All contributions are private and voluntary.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, H. V. Blaxter, Esq., Secretary, 76 St. Nicholas Building.—Organization was incorporated in April, 1908. Purpose, as set forth in charter, is: "to render legal aid and assistance, gratuitously if necessary, to all who may appear worthy thereof, and who from poverty are unable to otherwise procure it, and to promote measures for their protection; to relieve those in dire distress, and those who are unjustly oppressed through unconscionable abuse of legal means." The work of the organization is in charge of a competent board of attorneys who serve without remuneration. The society is too young for an annual report but announces: "surprisingly many meritorious cases have already been placed in the society's hands."

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Founded 1867. Devoted to general relief work. Purpose is "to extend relief to worthy Jewish poor and offer help on any occasion of public calamity to those in need without regard of religious denomination." Ladies' Benevolent Society is an auxiliary, and joint bodies are sometimes known as the United Hebrew Relief Society. Has a membership of about 250, each member contributing six dollars annually. An annual collection made by committees averages $6,000 annually. On the Day of Atonement another collection is made in the synagogues and about $2,000 is raised annually in this manner. Last year this society distributed over $14,000 and cared for 75 families who were destitute because of sickness or the death of the supporters and renders help to 1,700 transient cases annually.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Office 43 Federal Street.—Affiliated and co-operating with this organization is the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County. Purpose of these societies is to provide for the welfare of destitue and neglected children by the following methods: Placing them with carefully selected private families and paying a moderate rate of board when necessary, and keeping careful supervision over each child so placed; by utilizing existing institutions as temporary homes; by putting, so far as possible, the support of the child upon its relatives or parents, legitimate or otherwise; by placing the children in an industrial home maintained by the societies. During the year ending May 31, 1908, 268 were cared for. Received $600 state aid last year and work is chiefly supported by private contributions.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY MILK AND ICE ASSOCIATION, Office, 503 Bijou Building.—Organized 1899. Purpose is to supply pure and sterile milk and ice to the poor at a nominal price or gratuitously. Chiefly devoted, however, in distributing milk. During the summer months this organization maintains distributing stations in the congested districts of the city. Distribution is almost entirely for the benefit of infants and the greater portion is given without charge. From April, 1907, to April, 1908, 650 bottles were distributed daily. This aggregated 100,571 bottles of modified milk and 169,058 bottles of pure, whole milk. No figures covering ice distribution are given. A medical director is maintained to give general advice and instruction in the care and feeding of infants and young children. During the year ending April 1 1908, this director handled 1,065 cases. Receipts from April 1, 1907, to April 17, 1908, were $8,432.28, and expenditures $7,214.99. Affiliated with this organization is what is known as the Bellevue Auxiliary, which maintains distributing stations on the North Side. During the year ending April 1, 1908, this auxiliary distributed 10,082 quarts of milk at a cost of $1,108.67. All receipts are from voluntary contributions.

PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE FOR WOMEN'S WORK, 412 Penn Avenue. —Established 1885. Purpose is to provide a market for those women who have not been trained for any special work, or who for any reason have to do their work at home. Ten per cent. is charged for selling consigned goods, and management is compelled to depend largely upon private contributions to operate the exchange. During the year 1907 the exchange had about 600 consignors to its various departments. During the year the Art Department paid 310 consignors $11,995.03 for 8,200 consignments. The Order Department filled 1,091 orders for embroidery, baby clothes, household linens and copies of children's clothes, quilts, etc. A feature of the work is the annual Christmas Tea and Sale where holiday novelties are displayed for sale. The Edible Department is a very important branch of the exchange. This department not only offer cakes, pastry and edibles for sale but during 1907 served 37,604 lunches aggregating in receipts $16,-866.31. Regular consignors to edible department number 40. One consignor of but one kind of cake received checks for $400 during six months of 1907. Preserves, jellies, candies, toys, dolls' clothes and all articles of food, clothing and luxuries which women are able to create are offered for sale. Gross receipts for 1907 were $8,719.64. Expenses totalled $11,401.77; loss $2,682.13. Gross sales were $45,449.43. Total permanent investment, $11,-045.15.

HEBREW LADIES' SICK AND RELIEF SOCIETY.—General relief organization sustained by Jewish women. Society has a membership of about 500. During the past year 700 indigent, needy and sick have been cared for. Work of the organization is non-sectarian. Medical attention is provided, and, when necessary, patients are sent to hospitals and cost of maintenance paid. Chief source of revenue is from membership dues, which are fixed at five cents a week.

UNION RESCUE MISSION, 522 Wylie Avenue—Offers food, clothing and shelter to the unemployed and destitute. Supported solely by private contributions. During year ending June 1, 1908, clothing was furnished to 419; 4,893 beds were furnished and 4,445 meals furnished. A reading room is provided and various species of charity dispensed.

MISSION RESCUE HOME, Collins Avenue and Station Street. —Offers lodging, food and clothing to the needy. Maintains superintendent, assistant superintendent, matron and two deaconesses. Combines charity and religious work. Expenses are met solely by private contributions.

INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY, Pittsburgh Section, Mrs. David Kerr, 5529 Kentucky Avenue—Conducts no institution but does relief work in the nature of providing provisions and general aid. Local organization has a membership of 100. All contributions are of a private and voluntary nature. Specializes in visiting "shut-ins"—those bedridden or otherwise compelled to remain indoors. No annual report or statement is issued, and receipts are given as "variable."

CITY RELIEF WORK.—Aside from the several charitable institutions conducted under the direction of the united cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, considerable general relief work is done. During the past year the Department of Charities has spent in the city of Pittsburgh proper $49,805.06 for out-door relief work, while the North Side division has expended $19,168.11 on the same work.

Settlement Houses

KINGSLEY HOUSE, No. 3 Fulton Street.—A settlement house, conducted by the Kingsley House Association and generally credited with being one of the best conducted institutions of its kind in the country. The institution and its work is financed wholly by private contributions, and the income for the year ending December 31, 1907, totalled $17,269. Gross expenditures for the year were $10,288.19.

The Kingsley House is situated in the heart of a densely populated tenement district, where civic problems abound, and where they have been ably met. It is primarily an assembly place where some 2,000 boys and girls are taught not only the elementary branches, but typewriting, telegraphy, manual training, basket-making, needlework, housework, physical culture and kindred species of education and mental development.

Amusements are liberally furnished and the house is open day and evening for the education and entertainment of "children of all ages," who, in most instances, have few home comforts, and would otherwise be compelled to spend their idle time in the streets.

The tenement problem, housing conditions, removal of improper drainage, sanitary inspection, closing of sweat-shops and kindred subjects affecting the health of the community receive effective attention by the Kingsley House Association, which has enjoyed the fullest co-operation by the city Bureau of Health. Nurses are employed to care for the sick in the district and to aid in the public school inspection, and these nurses have done much effective work in teaching cleanliness in the homes.

The membership of the boys' and young men's club is from 550 to 600, the ages of the members ranging from 8 to 25 years. The daily attendance averages half the membership. Any boy may become a member. He has but to come to Kingsley House and express his desire. For work in the gymnasium and other special departments, the club is divided into divisions according to age. The gymnasium, with its baths, four recreation rooms, a reading room and library, are open to the members every evening, and on some afternoons for the younger boys. Within this larger organization are several smaller groups organized for special work; a well-equipped manual training department accommodating 20 boys every evening; classes in typewriting, telegraphy and several of the public school branches; debating, literary, musical clubs and other groups which naturally suggest themselves from time to time.

In the work with the girls the organization is similar to that of the boys, one large club of 580 members within which are organized many groups for special work. Some 300 girls between the ages of 7 and 16 attend the two afternoon graded sewing schools, in which the making, the mending, the patching and darning of the hundred and one things pertaining to a well-kept household are efficiently taught. Evening classes in dress and garment making and in millinery are conducted for the older girls and for women. The Arts and Crafts Club has each year added to its enrollment until to-day it has four different classes each week. All of the educational classes are open to girls, and many avail themselves of them. Ten classes meet each week in the three-room apartment furnished for the teaching of general housekeeping—"home making." These classes include instruction in bed making, cooking, setting of table, cleaning sinks, cupboards, floors, etc. Classes in physical culture for both younger and older girls are held each week. Within the girls' club there is much work of a social nature—the assembly hall being used several times each week for story hours, play circles and social evenings. In this room also are held the fathers' and mothers' meetings and the general neighborhood entertainments, such as musicals, stereopticon lectures, etc.

In June, 1907, a private donor, presented the Kingsley House Association with 76 acres of ground located at Valencia, Pa., upon which they erected a home capable of accomodating 190 people, together with cottages, for a director, gardener, care-taker, a laundry, a barn and other buildings necessary for the self-containment of a summer recreation home.

LITTLE GIRLS' SEWING CLASSES
Kingsley Settlement House

The summer home is known as the Lillian Home, and adds $60,000 to the property assets of the Kingsley House Association. The city building is valued at the same figure, and the association has an endowment fund of about $30,000, giving it total assets approximating $150,000.

From June 1 to September 30 the Lillian Home entertains nearly 4,000 guests by giving mothers and children—in some exceptional cases, whole families—a two weeks' outing. Most of these are recruited from those who attend the city institution, but about one-third of the guests at the Lillian Home are from other sections of the city, often far removed from city headquarters of the association. Other charitable and benevolent organizations are given the privilege of recommending worthy persons whose physical and financial conditions are such as to merit a wholesome vacation in the country. Absolutely no charge is made for board or entertainment during the two weeks allotted. In order to accommodate as many as possible tents are used as sleeping quarters for many of the boys. A large swimming pool is one of the many features of the Lillian Home. Expenses in conducting the Lillian Home during the year 1907 totalled $10,019.54.

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL AND SETTLEMENT, 1835 Center Avenue.—Settlement house in the "Ghetto" district of Pittsburgh. Institution is chiefly supported by philanthropic Jewish residents of the city. Work is along all lines of settlement or neighborhood house possibilities, and the scope is such as to record a total attendance of 73,508 during the year ending November 1, 1907. Institution maintains a gymnasium with an enrollment (November 1, 1907) of 255, and total attendance of 3,128, and conducts a public bath where 25,517 baths were taken during 1907. Since the establishment of public night schools the institution has devoted its educational work chiefly to industrial classes. The work for year ending November 1, 1907, can be, in part, summarized as follows:

	Enrollment.	Annual Attendance.
English Classes	461	4,139
Algebra	17	211
Arithmetic and Penmanship	15	188
Physics and Chemistry	15	323
Civil Government	18	134
Ethics	238	5,032
Kindergarten	133	6,275
Music and Elocution	14	221
Drawing and Painting	10	107
Passe Partout	12	94
Stenography	9	129
Sewing	259	4,139
Dressmaking	32	713

FUTURE HOUSEWIVES
Columbian School Settlement House

Machine Sewing	29	339
Cooking	35	273
Housekeeping	52	563
Manual Training	126	861
Clubs.		
Coming Men of America	28	326
Good Government Club	32	331
Boys' Republic	16	314
C. I. C.	15	283
Columbians	24	441
Hiawathas	15	148
Young Americans	10	168
Wagners	12	140
Columbian Councils	6	36
V. A. C.	13	236

Lincolns	13	52
Roosevelts	15	128
Sanviller	6	24
Girls' Literary	9	278
Girls' Friendly	8	255
Busy Bee	15	142
Doll	14	208
Girls' Legion of Honor	10	32
Benefit Society	30	483
Y. F. Civic League	49	980
Territorialists	40	1,115

During the fiscal year ending November 1, 1907, employment was secured for 59, legal aid given 29, medical aid to 40, lectures and entertainments to a total attendance of 9,804, dancing lessons to a total attendance of 3,006, and outings to 549. One of the important branches of the work is that of the visiting nurse department. For the year 1907 patients visited numbered 1,342, and a total number of 10,234 visits were made and 51 sent to hospitals. Through this department much relief is given in the distribution of food, clothing, medicines and medical appliances. Two nurses are employed and give much of their time in missionary educational work in sanitation, care and rearing of children, and domestic economics. The institution also maintains active committees for the investigation and improvement of unsanitary dwellings, sweat-shops and enforcement and improvement of child labor laws. The Board of Health co-operates in this work. Total receipts during 1907 aggregated $11,498.40, while total disbursements were $11,461.81. No State aid is given.

WOODS RUN INDUSTRIAL HOUSE, Petrel Street, North Side.—Settlement house. Organized 1895. Institution is devoted to general charity and settlement work and acts as the distributing station for other organizations in relieving poverty in what is known as the "Woods Run District." Under date of March 31, 1908, the work of the previous year is described as follows:

With the opening of the third story as a gymnasium, the wonder is that the small staff of four or five workers could get any sort of order out of a natural chaos; add to this that Christian Endeavor Societies, churches, schools, the toy mission, the Volunteers of America, the Salvation Army, great department stores, local mission bands and several private individuals made the house a dispensary of all sorts of gifts for all sorts of wants, and the wonder increases almost beyond measure that these workers report the organization of five boys' clubs with a membership of 100, seven groups of girls in sewing and needlework classes, with 125 members, a "gospel meeting" of 150 children and young people, a football team in the fall, and several basketball teams in the winter, a branch library used by more than 180 persons,

lectures on foods, a lecture on the Holy Grail, a Sunday school, the care of the sick of the neighborhood, 1,000 visits to those in need, the dispensing of food and clothing and coal, the entertainment of workers from other social fields, the care of baths and swimming pool, a kitchen garden, a musicale to a large gathering of people, Christmas gifts to 1,300 children, a Christmas party to little boys and girls, a cantata to a house crowded to overflowing, the giving of Slavic books and Slavic papers to Slavic children, classes organized in cooking and basketry, 13 or 14 talks by representative men of Pittsburgh to clubs of boys, cooking class of married women, a reading club, a mothers' meeting, the formation of a small library, and last of all a stall station for selling pure milk to the homes of the neighborhood.

Because of the varied and complexed nature of the work, the management recently resolved, "that the relief work proper be separated entirely from the Woods Run House as soon as a proper agency can be found to do the work in accordance with modern, scientific methods. * * * The gymnasium has been closed, to be reopened elsewhere; all members of clubs and classes are to have membership cards, and are to pay a nominal fee; the workers employed are to be, as far as present conditions permit, experts, and the general policy of the house is to originate with the head-worker as the chief executive of the board of managers.

For the year ending March 31, 1908, the gross receipts were $6,080.22, of which the State contributed $1,587.42. Total expenditures were $6,834.14. Of the expenditures $3,111.94 was for salaries and traveling expenses of workers. Valuation of property is about $30,000.

SOHO BATH SETTLEMENT HOUSE, 2404 Fifth Avenue.—Devoted to general settlement work and supported entirely by private contributions. Conducts classes in manual training, physical culture, sewing, millinery and singing. Clubs for boys and girls of all ages, and for women, are conducted. Considerable general relief work is done. An employment bureau and clothing and house furnishing bureau is maintained, and dispensary conducted once a week, where treatment is afforded at a cost of 10 cents. This charge is waived when necessary. Through the assistance of the Carnegie Library a library and reading room is maintained which in 1907 had an attendance of 36,589 and a circulation of 15,699. Story-telling hours are conducted for children and children's library is provided by Carnegie Library. Through the co-operation of other charitable organizations fresh air outings are provided during the summer months to a limited number. This settlement house is a distributing station for the milk and ice association and is privileged to recommend cases to the legal aid society and other charitable institutions and organizations. The last report, under date of May 1, 1908, gives no attendance figures as to the institution generally or its affiliated departments, other than the library. It is, however, located in a very densely populated district of the city. Receipts during 1907 totalled $743.82 and expenditures $656.79.

COVODE HOUSE, Main Street, North Side.—Social settlement house, maintained by Howard Heinz. Provides classes in manual training for boys and cooking classes for girls. Is equipped with gymnasium, swimming pool and baths. Social clubs for boys and girls are maintained. Institution provides clothing, provisions, rents and medical aid for the very needy in the community. Is conducted by a superintendent, one paid assistant and a corps of 11 volunteer workers. Receives no State aid and is maintained solely as a private charity. No financial statement given upon request.

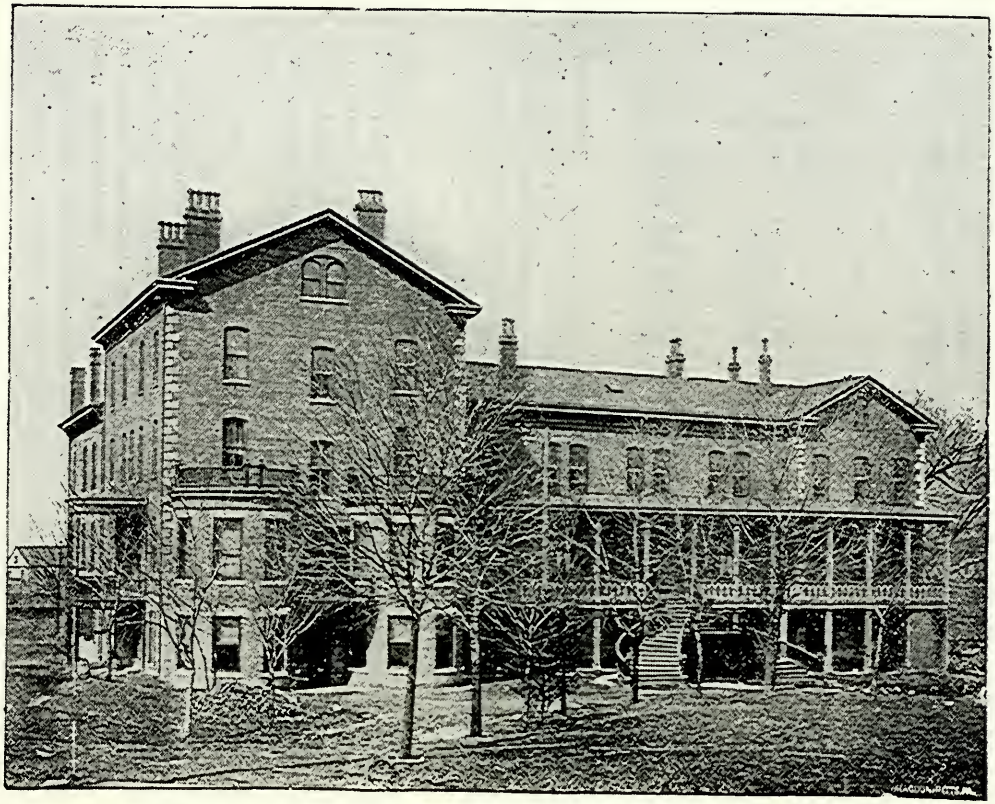
Homes For Men and Women

HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT WOMEN, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Average number of inmates is 69. Employees number 13. An admission fee of $200 is charged. Receipts for 1907 totaled $19,828.77, of which $14,705.54 accrued on endowment fund and from rents. Gross expenditures were $18,136.94. No State aid is given. Valuation of property is $100,000.

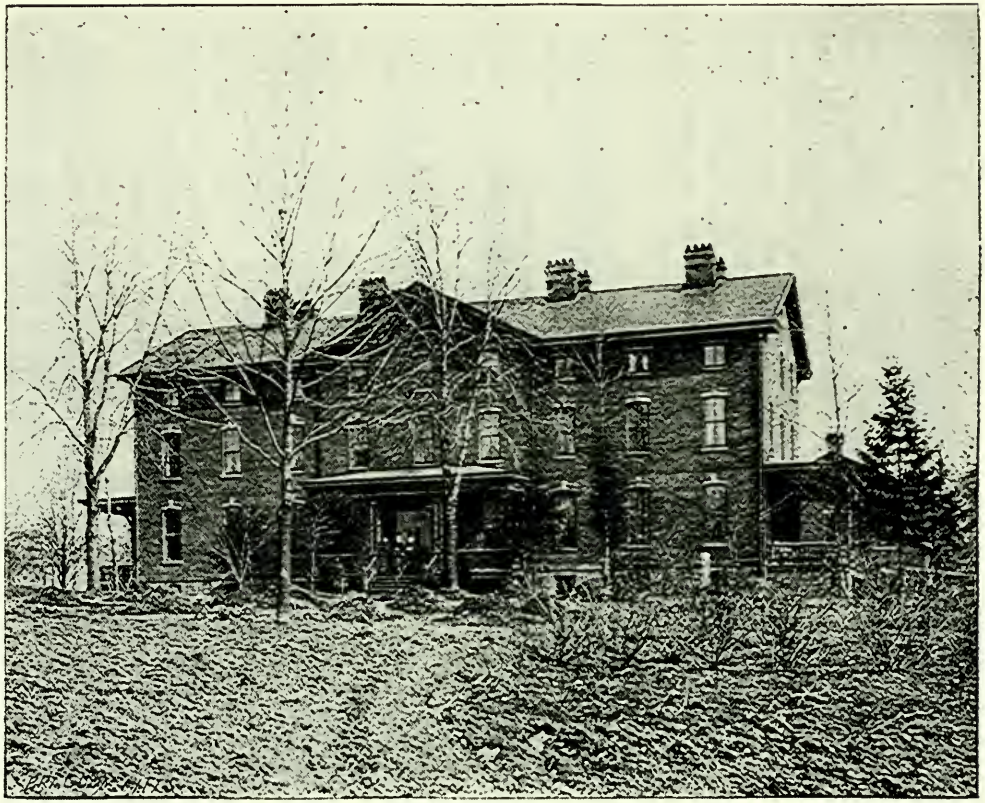
HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT MEN AND COUPLES, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Admission fee of $250 is charged. Average number of inmates is 42. During 1907 gross receipts were $20,000, of which $14,624.25 was derived from endowment fund and $4,000 from satisfied mortgages. During the same year cost of maintenance was $10,931.41. Valuation of property is $100,000.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, Perrysville Avenue and Eurgess Street, North Side.—Established 1897. Maintained by the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Average number of inmates is 20. Admission fee is $200. Institution occupies a new building, upon which $16,377.65 has been paid and against which there is a mortgage of $15,000. Cost of maintenance for year ending February 29, 1908, was $3,920.33.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME, 4000 Penn Avenue.—Home for children and aged women, maintained by the Pittsburgh diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Average number of inmates is 100. Cost of maintenance during 1907 was $14,400. An admission fee of $200 is charged aged women, and during 1907 the sum of $2,718 was realized for board of half-orphans. No State aid is received.



Home For Aged Protestant Men and Couples



Home For Aged Protestant Women, Wilkinsburg

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN HOME FOR THE AGED, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Under management of United Presbyterian Women's Association. Average number of inmates is 75. Receipts for year ending October 19, 1907, totaled $9,059.71, of which $2,600 was subscribed in admission fees. Disbursements for same period were $10,388.46, the deficit being met by reserve fund, which showed a balance of $11,088.08 at the time of the last report. Institution is operated in conjunction with Columbia Hospital and United Presbyterian Orphanage.

PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOMES FOR THE CARE OF EPILEPTICS, Rochester, Pa.—Under management of Institution of Protestant Deaconesses. Institution for the treatment of epileptics of both sexes. Patients are required "to pay to the full extent of their ability the expenses of their maintenance." Capacity is 60, and average number of inmates during year ending March 31, 1908, was 45. During the year inmates had 6,736 spells. Receipts during year totaled $18,469.65, of which pay patients contributed $4,745.24 and $7,935 was contributed. Expenditures totaled $16,664.16, of which $4,342.55 was applied to a new building. No State aid is received. Valuation of property is $80,000.

PITTSBURGH BRANCH PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE DEAF, John M. Rolshouse, Local Chairman, Aspinwall, Pa.—Purpose of the society, which has branches throughout State, is to "advance interest of deaf" and "maintain a home for blind, aged and infirm deaf persons." A home, valued at $21,000, and entirely paid for, is conducted at Doylestown, Pa., and is one of the four of its kind in the United States. The others are maintained in New York, Ohio and Massachusetts. The average number of inmates is 16 and is limited by maintenance fund. Receipts for all purposes are entirely voluntary and from private sources. No State aid is given. Gross receipts for year ending June 30, 1908, were $3,285.41, and expenditures $3,654.97. Admission to home is free in special cases, and nominal admission fee and board is asked from those able to pay. Admission is restricted to those over 60 years of age or infirm. Society also devotes itself in general advancement of deaf, aims to secure education and care of feeble-minded deaf and is striving to secure passage of State law for compulsory education of deaf.

FRANCES CAMPBELL HAMILTON HOME FOR THE AGED, Dravosburg, Pa.—This institution was founded out of a bequest of $25,000 made by the late Samuel Hamilton for this purpose, and will be managed under the direction of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The site includes two acres of ground and a solid brick house of fifteen rooms. Eight additional rooms are being added for the purpose of supplying accommodations for a total of forty persons. This institution has not as yet been placed in operation.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R. HOME, Hawkins Station, Pa.—Founded 1890, by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Department of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of providing a home for the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of veterans of the Civil War in indigent circumstances. Present building was erected at a cost of $60,000, and average number of inmates is 70, who are maintained at an annual cost approximating $12,000. State aid is $5,000 annually. An addition is being planned to increase the capacity to 100 inmates.

GERMAN PROTESTANT HOME FOR AGED, Fair Oaks, Pa.—Incorporated 1891. Capacity 50. Average number of inmates is 35. Terms of admission are $400. Annual income approximates $4,500, of which the State appropriates $2,000. Valuation of property is $30,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR OLD LADIES, Pius Street, South Side.—Average number of inmates is 12. No statement given upon request. Under the direction of the Sisters of St. Frances of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

HOME FOR WIDOWS OF ODD FELLOWS, Ben Avon, Pa.—(See under "Orphanages.")

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN HOME, McClure Avenue, North Side.—(See under "Orphanages.")

HOME OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, Penn Avenue and Rebecca Street.—Includes home for men and women 60 years of age and older. (See under "General Relief Homes.")

HEBREW HOME FOR THE AGED, Breckenridge Avenue and Reed Street.—Institution for homeless, old and feeble men and women. No statement was procurable upon request.

HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM COLORED WOMEN, Lemington and Lincoln Avenues.—Purpose is to provide a home for aged and infirm colored women. No statement was procurable upon request.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR INCURABLES, Butler and Fifty-fifth Streets.—Incorporated December 31, 1883. Purpose is to provide a home for that class of sufferers whose diseases are pronounced incurable. Report for year ending May 31, 1908, shows average number of inmates of 36 women and 15 men. Annual receipts and cost of maintenance were not given in this report. Institution receives no State aid. Institution owns property valued at about $50,000.00. An admission fee of $200.00 is required, but a number of "free beds" have been provided by private endowment.

Homes For Boys and Girls

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Washington Street, North Side.—Conducts winter home in Washington street, North Side, and two summer homes—one at Ebensburg, Pa., for infants and one at Alpsville, Pa., for older children. Organization was established in 1861 for the purpose of "furnishing a home, food, clothing and schooling for such children as may be neglected or deserted by their parents or guardians; the ages to be, for girls, under thirteen; for boys, under eight. Also females of good moral character, destitute of friends, funds, or home, shall be boarded and employed until suitable places can be found for them, with the understanding that in all cases they shall conform strictly to the rules of the home, accept cheerfully such situations or service places as may be deemed suitable, and endeavor to acquit themselves creditably." Real estate of organization is valued at $100,000 and endowment at $260,000. Annual cost of maintenance approximates $22,000, of which the state appropriates $3,000 annually. Average number of inmates is about 225. A manual training and kindergarten department is conducted in conjunction with the regular common school courses. Capacity is 210. Average number of inmates is 200.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL HOME, Oakdale, Pa. (fifteen miles west of Pittsburgh).—Non-sectarian home for boys which offers common school and industrial education. Not a reformatory. Receives boys between the ages of 8 and 16 who are homeless and neglected. Younger boys are kept at the home at Oakdale; older boys stay at the Farm, a mile south of Oakdale. Farm consists of 150 acres and boys are housed in 16-room building containing two baths. Farm is well stocked with live stock and produces milk, butter, eggs and vegetables for maintenance and last year included 80 tons of hay, 176 bushels of wheat, 375 bushels of oats, 30 acres of corn and 4 acres of potatoes. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1907, 230 boys were cared for for various periods. The number in the home on October 1, 1907, (date of last report) was 100. Applicants are recommended chiefly by charitable organizations. Common school and manual courses are taught and home is equipped with gymnasium. Value of property is $50,000. Receipts for year ending October 1, 1907, totalled $17,633.92, of which $1,562.50 was state aid. Expenditures for the same period aggregated $16,000, of which $4,667.68 were for permanent improvements. Cost of maintenance and instruction for each boy is fixed at $3.00 to $3.25 a week and parents or guardians are expected to meet as much of this as possible. During the fiscal year covered in the last report, receipts from this source totalled $7,143.19.

Home For The Friendless

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, Bellefield Avenue.—Insitution for the education of the blind. Pupils unable to pay for tuition or support are given full benefits, the state providing $350 annually, per capita, for the maintenance and support. This sum, is not, however, entirely sufficient to meet the cost of maintenance. Enrollment during year ending May 1, 1908, was 122—73 boys and 49 girls. Pupils reside in the institution during the school term. Educational course consists physical training; kindergarten; typewriting; stereotyping; physics; history; algebra; business forms; literature; music; Sloyd work; broom-making; piano tuning; knitting; crocheting; hand sewing; machine sewing; bead work; reed and raffia work; domestic science and economy and printing in Braille. At the recent Jamestown Exposition this institution received the first award for industrial work exhibited by institutions for the blind. The institution is surrounded by spacious grounds which are employed as a means of teaching the youthful blind athletics as well as providing out-door recreation. Classes in reading are conducted for the adult blind and during the school term public entertainments are provided by the inmates and pupils of all ages. A hospital department and gymnasium are provided and medical attention furnished. During the year ending May 1, 1908, cost of maintenance and education was $34,950.59. Of this the state provided $30,703.06. The annual report shows no receipts from pupils for tuition. Valuation of property is $516,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S PROTECTORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR HOMELESS BOYS, Vine Street.—Purpose of the institution, as stated in charter, is, "Providing a home to shelter homeless boys, and train them in habits of industry and useful knowledge." Institution is supported and managed by the clergy and layity of the Pittsburgh Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Last available report is under date of July 1, 1907, at which time there were 28 boys in the institution. Night courses are provided for boys old enough to secure employment in the city. These wage earners pay the institution about one-half of their salaries in compensation for board while the "institution acts as custodian for the balance of his earnings until the time of his discharge." One of the branches of industrial instruction is that of printing and the printing office "has been an important source of revenue for the maintenance of the house." Among courses taught are: hygiene, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history. Receipts for first six months of 1907 (exclusive of $5,000 which was applied on mortgage debt) were $9,629.25; of which inmates contributed $1,348.50 and printing office $1,629.25. No state aid is given. Expenditure for first six months of 1907 totalled $8,051.69. The institution receives considerable assistance in supplies, clothing and general aid from the St. Joseph's Protectory League (650 members), St. Joseph's Protectory Sewing Guild and what is known as the Patron's Association.

Western Pennsylvania Institute For The Blind

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 1426 Denniston Avenue.—Object of the institution is to give crippled children a common school education and also to instruct them in some industrial work as their special aptitudes may direct—such as basketry, sewing, crocheting, embroidering, bead work, bench work, wood carving and chair caning. Courses in bookkeeping and stenography are being added. Medical attention is given whenever necessary and children who are able are taken at least once a week to points of interest or to amusements. Board and clothing is furnished and when ailment of child requires it, massage treatment is given daily by an expert. Average number of inmates is 25. Annual expenses $8,000 of which the institution receives a state appropriation of $3,000.

HOME FOR COLORED CHILDREN, Termon Avenue, North Side.—Home and school for colored children. Average attendance during 1907 was 42. Common school education and manual training courses are given. Receipts for year ending May 31, 1907 totalled $10,053.11, of which state appropriated $5,000 and $3,865.84 was derived from endowment fund. Expenses for year were $10,000. Valuation of property is $50,000.

NEWSBOYS' HOME, Temporary Headquarters, Grant Street and Webster Avenue.—Organization is now arranging for the construction of a new building. Purposes are to provide a home for homeless and indigent boys and to give them an industrial training. The institution is non-sectarian. No statement was given upon request. Figures furnished from the State Board of Charities for the year 1904 give the institution a property value of $75,000.00. The same report gives cost of maintenance per capita per week as $3.39, with 253 as the number supported, 202 as the number discharged and 51 remaining at the end of the year. The present annual income approximates $13,000.00, of which the state appropriates $4,000.00. The last legislature appropriated $25,000.00 for a new building on condition that $40,000.00 was raised by the organization. The annual expenditures approximate $10,500.00.

ELIZABETH A. BRADLEY CHILDREN'S HOME, Hulton, Pa.—In 1903 three daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bradley presented to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church a home valued at $25,000.00 and seven acres of land, with the condition that an endowment of $15,000.00 be raised—this for purpose of establishing a home for children. The endowment fund provides an annual income of $1,000.00 and the yearly cost of maintenance is approximately $5,000.00. The difference is raised by voluntary contributions. The last available report contains no figures as to capacity and average attendance. The capacity is, however, reported as being 35.

Colored Children's Home, Termon Avenue, North Side

AVERY COLLEGE TRAINING SCHOOL, Avery, Nelson and Liberty Streets, North Side.—Founded by the Rev. Charles Avery in 1849. Purpose of institution is the "extension and improvement of industrial education, as a means of opening better and wider avenues of employment to colored young men and women." Students must be over 14 years of age. Tuition is free. Resident students pay $11 a month for boarding, lodging and laundry work. Exclusive building is provided for girls. Departments are: Domestic Economy, Millinery, Tailoring, Domestic Science, Nurse Training, Music, Literature and a library containing over 1,500 volumes. A number of furnished rooms are reserved for homeless and friendless girls sent from charitable state organizations or Juvenile Court associations, "providing they are not accused of some misdemeanor." Number enrolled averages 350. Valuation of property is $145,000. Cost of maintenance is $3.50 per capita per week.

PROTESTANT HOME FOR BOYS, 203 Anderson Street, North Side.—Established in 1885 by a bequest by the late Miss Jane Holmes. The purpose is to supply a home for working boys between the ages of 14 and 21 years. It is especially intended for boys who are strangers in the city. The capacity is 25 and the average attendance is 20. The rates for room, board and washing are $2.00 per week for boys from 14 to 16; $3.00 for boys from 16 to 18 and $4.00 for boys from 18 to 21. These rates, however, are regulated by the earning capacity of the boys and few ever pay more than $3.00 per week. The cost of maintenance averages $425.00 per month. The institution receives no state aid.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR INSTRUCTION OF DEAF AND DUMB, Edgewood, Pa.—State institution whose purposes are solely educational. Common courses and manual training are taught. Capacity 350. Average attendance 230. Value of property, $559,548.10. Annual income $59,800. Tuition is free and is paid for, per capita, by the state.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, (Pittsburgh Branch), Office, Ferguson Building.—Conducts temporary home for children which is under lease, and places homeless children in permanent homes. Average number of inmates in temporary home is 17. Since its organization in 1894, the organization has placed 1,000 children in permanent homes. The organization is a state institution and its annual income is about $9,000.

SUNSHINE CHILDREN'S HOME, 300 Main Street.—Non-Sectarian home for orphans and such children as cannot be cared for by parents. Age limit, 1 to 12 years. This institution has no connection with International Sunshine Society. Capacity is 25. Cost of maintenance for 1907 was $1,800.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME, 4000 Penn Avenue.—For orphan children of the Episcopal Church, though children of other faiths are admitted. (See Episcopal Church Home under Homes for Men and Women.)

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED WORKING GIRLS, 556 Francis Street.—Incorporated January 18, 1902. Offers courses in dressmaking, millinery, manicuring, hair-dressing and cooking. Organization owns house of eleven rooms, valued at $5,000.00, but only partly paid for. Has no endowment fund. Annual cost of maintenance is about $1,000.00. No admission fee is charged, but students are required to pay $1.25 per week for lodging; $1.00 per month for storage of trunks and from fifteen to twenty-five cents for meals.

Orphanages

ST. PAUL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Idlewood, Pa.—Reputed to be one of the largest orphanages in the world. Conducted under the direction of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church. Receives no state, county or city aid and depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for maintenance and erection of buildings. An important source of revenue is an annual picnic which receives such popular support as to net an average annual return of $25,000.

Owing to the size and importance of this institution the following detailed report of the superintendent, Father M. Lynch, written expressly for this work, is given herewith:

The institution was opened in 1841. Since that date about 14,000 children have been cared for. The resident population has grown steadily and now it is close to one thousand.

On January 1, 1907, we had 885 inmates. Five hundred and sixty-nine were admitted during the year, making the number cared for during 1907, 1,454, of whom 930 were with us on January 1, 1908. Two hundred ninety-seven have been admitted to August 11th since the first of this year, leaving the number of inmates nearly 1,000.

As the children range in age from 2 years to 14 (a large majority are under 10 years), we endeavor to do for them what intelligent, attentive parents do for their children.

When old enough they attend school regularly, and besides the moral and intellectual training given in the school-room the larger girls are made proficient in sewing, cooking, laundry work and the various kinds of housework. Boys who remain here until they are over 14 years are put to work with the engineers, bakers, gardeners or farmers. All the inmates who are employed during the day attend school in the evening from 7:30 to 9:00 o'clock. Our total expenses last year were $70,350.26.

The four buildings already erected here since 1900 cost $500,000. The value of the land is about $50,000. The grading is almost completed for a contemplated additional wing that will afford accommodations for 1,000 children and cost about $200,000.00. When this wing will be built we believe Greater Pittsburgh will have the largest orphan asylum in the world.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY, Ridge and Grant Avenues, North Side.—Purpose of institution is to care for children who have lost one or both parents, those deprived of both parents having first claim. Average number of inmates is 200. Cost of maintenance for 1907 was $36,176.95. Property valuation is $126,627.15.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN ORPHANS' HOME, Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Under management of United Presbyterian Women's Association. Last annual report is under date of October 25, 1907. Average number of inmates is 70, which is about capacity. Receipts for year totalled $9,035.68, of which $1,867 was received for board. Expenditures during year aggregated $8,399.58. Institution has a reserve fund of about $28,792.09.

ST. PETER'S ORPHANS' HOME, Robinson Road, North Side—Supported by St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Receives no state aid. The institution cares for and educates orphan children to the average number of about 24 annually. Cost of maintenance about $2,000 annually. Property valued at $16,000.

HOLY TRINITY ORPHAN ASYLUM, Emsworth, Pa.—Asylum for destitute orphans regardless of race, nationality or religion. About 300 are cared for at an annual cost of maintenance, including interest on debt, of $17,851.33. Of this amount the state grants aid, annually, in the amount of $5,000. The valuation of property is fixed at $240,000, upon which there is a debt of $190,000.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN ORPHANAGE AND HOME, McClure Avenue, North Side.—Home for aged persons and orphan and neglected children. Organized 1908. Capacity 35. Number of inmates is 14. Annual income is $1,500, which is provided by Lutheran Synod. Terms of admission are $1.00 a week. Valuation of property is $25,000.

HOME FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ODD FELLOWS, Ben Avon, Pa.—Maintained by members of Odd Fellows fraternal order, who are assessed 25c annually for its upkeep and that of three similar institutions in the state. Private contributions from individuals outside the order aid in meeting maintenance cost. Institution incorporaed in 1890. Average number of inmates, 78. Total receipts for year ending April 1, 1908, were $13,927.56. Cost of maintenance for same period, $13,682.73. Valuation of property is about $56,000. Insitution has sinking fund of $23,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, Troy Hill, North Side.—Incorporated 1853. Under direction of the Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Cares for orphans and destitute children. Average number of inmates 300. Annual income is $16,000. Approximate value of property is $90,000.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, 55 Pius Street, South Side.—Under management of Sisters of St. Frances of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Average number of inmates, 36. No statement was procurable upon request.

J. M. GUSKY ORPHANAGE, Perrysville Avenue, North Side.—Provides home and training for Jewish orphan children. No statement was procurable upon request.

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Oyer Avenue, Mt. Lebanon.—Non-sectarian institution, which provides home for orphan children. No statement was procurable upon request.

Summer Homes
Fresh Air Homes

ALLEGHENY FRESH AIR HOME, Glenfield, Pa.—Provides two-week outings to poor mothers and children during three months of the summer season. Capacity is ninety. During the summer of 1907 outings were given 583 persons at a cost of $1,963.94, of which $500 was for repairs. Property is leased to organization for purpose employed. Receipts consist solely of voluntary contributions.

EMMA FARM ASSOCIATION, Office 1414 Fifth Avenue.—Purposes of this association are to provide open-air recreation for children and adults and a temporary home for convalescents. Organized less than a year ago and owns forty-five-acre farm at Harmarville, Pa., which is valued at $40,000 and is equipped with various buildings, including dormitories for boys and girls. Capacity is about 125. The farm was opened to receive guests on July 15, 1908, and during the summer an average of 65 children and 12 mothers were entertained for two weeks each. Early in the fall this number was increased to a total of 125. The farm is to be employed as a temporary home for convalescents during the entire year. Owing to the fact that the association is less than a year old, cost of maintenance has not been estimated. Receipts are wholly from private and voluntary contributions.

LILLIAN HOME, Valencia, Pa.—(See Kingsley House under "Settlement Houses.")

SEWICKLEY FRESH AIR HOME, Fair Oaks, Pa.—Sometimes known as Fair Oaks Fresh Air Home. Open from June until September for convalescents and children. Maintained solely by private and voluntary contributions, made chiefly by residents of Sewickley, Pa.

GLENCAIRN FRESH AIR HOME, Glencairn, Pa.—Is managed and financed by the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. Home is open from June until September for the accommodation of those convalescent from recent illness. No statement was procurable upon request.

FRESH AIR HOME, Oakmont, Pa.—Under management of Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. (See under "General Relief Societies.")

Day Nurseries and Temporary Homes for Children

PITTSBURGH HOME FOR BABIES, 2501 Center Avenue.—Incorporated in 1904. A home for babies from date of birth to two years of age. Institution is non-sectarian in its rules for admission, and conducts a training school for children's nurses. The capacity is 24, and the approximate number cared for during last year is given as "over fifty." Real estate is valued at $15,000. The institution has no endowment fund. For the year ending January 1, 1908, the gross income was $5,793.66, of which $750 was State appropriation. The cost of maintenance during the same period aggregated $5,227.18.

FIRST ALLEGHENY DAY NURSERY AND TEMPORARY HOME FOR CHILDREN, 3035 Perrysville Avenue, North Side.—Organized 1886. Last available report is for year of 1906. Conducts day nursery between hours of 6:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., at a charge of five cents a day. Report does not give total or average daily attendance. In the temporary home department 71 children were received during 1906 and 76 dismissed, with an enrollment of 59 at the end of that year. Medical attention is furnished when necessary in the day nursery and home; children over 6 years of age are required to attend public school and those under, and of suitable age, are given kindergarten instruction. During 1907 receipts totalled $4,418.55, of which $1,500 was State appropriation.

ALLEGHENY CITY EVANGELIZATION UNION DAY NURSERY, 1104 Sheffield Street, North Side.—Is devoted to day nursery, temporary home and general charity work. Cared for over 3,000 children last year, and is sustained entirely by private contributions. Annual cost of maintenance upwards of $1,000. Through co-operation with other organizations provides milk and ice and clothing to the needy. Maintained chiefly by Methodist churches of the North Side, but dispenses charity regardless of creed and religion.

OAKLAND DAY NURSERY, 235 Atwood Street.—Cares for children under 12 years of age whose mothers are employed during the day. Charge of five cents a day is asked, which covers food and medical attention, when necessary. Gross attendance annually is 3,000, and annual cost of maintenance about $1,200. Institution is supported by private contributions solely. Owns building valued at $10,000.

DAY NURSERY OF THE ROBINSON STREET MISSION, 838 South Avenue, North Side.—Established three years ago on Ann Street, Allegheny. Moved one year ago to present address. Fourteen Methodist churches contribute. Two ladies from each church form the board of managers. Nineteen children from this home were sent to the Deemer Fresh Air Home, June 25.

EAST END DAY NURSERY, 219 Collins Avenue.—Is under the management of the Young Womens Christian Association and is supported solely by that Association. The average attendance for the past twelve years has been 100 children per month.

CHILDREN'S TEMPORARY HOME, 2044 Center Avenue.—Under management of Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor. (See under General Relief Societies.)

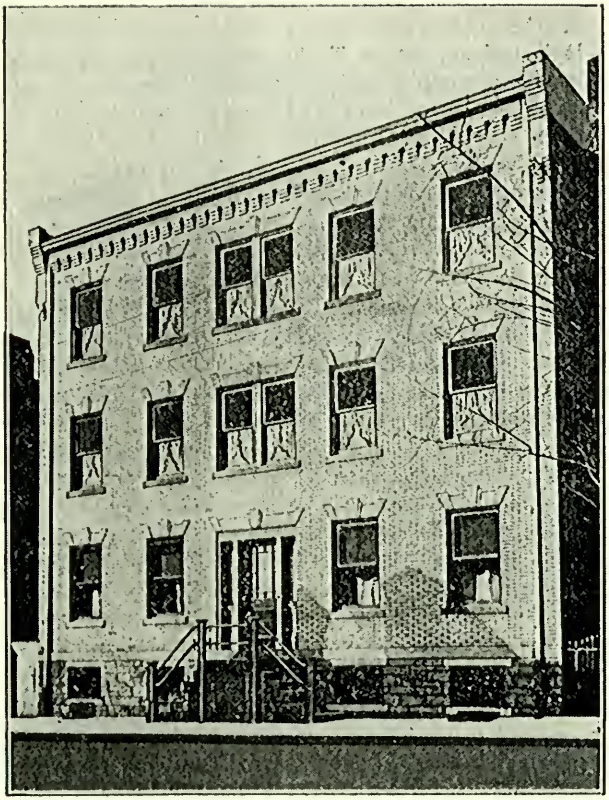
Boarding and Self-Sustaining Homes

ALLEGHENY WIDOWS' HOME, Taylor, Sherman and Arlington Avenues and Dawson and Atlanta Streets, North Side.—Incorporated 1866. One of the few self-sustaining apartment-house organizations devoted to providing comfortable living quarters for the poor at a nominal rate of rental. This organization conducts and owns 19 houses with a total of 110 rooms, valued at $56,700. Organization receives no state, city or county aid. Houses are purchased with funds raised by private and voluntary contribution and cost of maintenance is met by revenue derived from rents. An average of 115 tenants are quartered in the buildings. These houses are in a pleasant neighborhood and kept in strictly sanitary condition. A large hospital room, supplied with various medical appliances, is maintained for use of tenants who do not require hospital treatment but cannot be properly cared for in a single living room. Houses are equipped with furnaces, laundries, and drying and ironing rooms. During the holiday season poultry is distributed among the tenants and the organization controlling the houses does considerable general relief work.

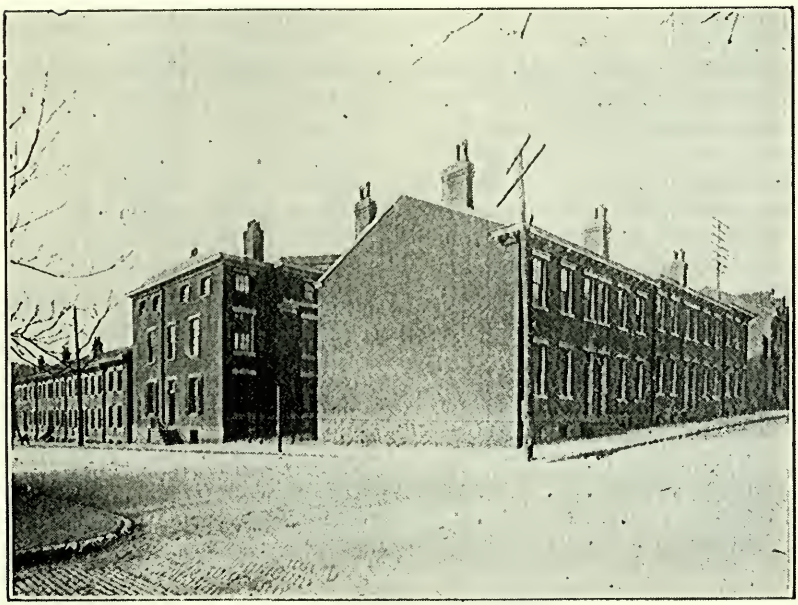
TENEMENT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—The general purpose of this company is to improve housing conditions. Its aim is to secure proper building and sanitary laws and solve such problems as those of overcrowding, pure water supply, garbage disposal and street cleaning.

As a part of its campaign the company tried to demonstrate that improved dwellings could be supplied at moderate rentals and a reasonable net return secured for the capital invested. To this end a lot was purchased at Logan and Franklin streets and on a part of it was erected what is known as the Franklin Flats. Since its erection in 1904 it has not earned the expected "reasonable net return" on the investment.

The chief reason for this apparent failure is a lack of capital sufficient to make the building large enough for the most economical management, and sufficient to pay off an indebtedness, the interest on which absorbs too great a proportion of the gross earnings. The operating expenses have been kept down to the lowest point consistent with maintenance of the property and the comfort of the tenants, but the building is too small to be managed at the least cost. It was intended originally to join to it another of equal size, which would double the rental income, while increasing the running expense in a much smaller degree.



ALLEGHENY WIDOWS' HOME
Arlington Avenue, North Side



ALLEGHENY WIDOWS' HOME
Taylor and Sherman Avenues, North Side

It is estimated that if the company had additional capital with which to pay off its indebtedness, it would have earned last year over four per cent. on the cost of the building and the ground on which it stands. This will be evident from the following statement:

Capital stock of company	$23,400 00	
Loan secured by mortgage	25,000 00	
Loan from bank	3,750 00	
Total capital invested by company	$52,150 00	
4% of $52,150		$2,086 00
Amount of net earnings for 1907	$ 226 33	
Interest on mortgage loan (saved)	1,350 00	
Interest on bank loan (saved)	225 00	
Interest and taxes on vacant lot	320 00	
Total earnings on capital of $52,150	$ 2,121 33	
Or over 4% of $52,150		$2,121 33

As the experiment of this company, from a financial standpoint, will no doubt be of interest, the statement for the year ending December 31, 1907, is given herewith:

General Balance Sheet.

Assets.

Real Estate:		
Louis Cohen Prop.	$9,061 40	
N. Somerman, Prop	5,117 82	
		$14,179.22
Building No. 1:		
Expended to Dec. 31, 1907	36,880 32	
Insurance premiums paid in advance	134 64	
Profit and loss	1,144 78	
Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Pittsburgh	95 00	
Cash in hands of T. H. B. McKnight, Treas.	1,655 84	
		$54,089 80

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$23,400 00	
Donations	1,647 32	
Mortgage	25,000 00	
Bills payable	3,750 00	
Interest accrued on mortgage and bills payable	292 48	
		$54,089 80

Expenses.

To General Expenses:		
Salaries	$ 60 00	
Stationery and postage	29 96	
Incidental Expenses	1 00	
		$ 90 96
To Operating Expenses:		
Janitor	$595 00	
Water rent	699 00	
Fuel	281 70	
Light	60 70	
Commissions	139 63	
Sundry petty expenses and supplies	35 43	
		$1,811 46
To Maintenance of Property:		
Repairs	$319 57	
Insurance (fire)	129 84	
Insurance (plate glass)	33 24	
		$ 482 65
To Interest Accrued		1,582 50
To Taxes on Property		343 52
To State Taxes		116 45
To Profit and Loss		226 33
		$4,653 87

Income Account for 1907.

Receipts.

By Rents Collected:

Apartments	$3,513 87
Storerooms	1,140 00
	$4,653 87

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS, 421 Duquesne Way.—Home for women employed in the city, where board and comfortable rooms and quarters are provided in a very modern structure at a rate of $4.50 to $5.00 a week for permanent guests and $1.00 a day for transient guests. Institution occupies its own building, valued at $250,000, which was erected by private subscriptions. Annual cost of maintenance, not including insurance and interest, is $18,894.54. Unemployed women and those in straightened circumstances are cared for gratuitously until self-sustaining. During the last fiscal year 1,115 were classed as permanent guests. The home consists of a four-story fire-proof structure, 60x120 feet, containing 44 single rooms and 36 double rooms, with modern bath-rooms on each floor. Each room is furnished with electric lights. The institution is not entirely self-sustaining. No State appropriation is provided.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR WOMEN, 210 East Stockton Avenue, North Side.—During 1907 average number cared for was 22 permanent and 9 transient boarders. A nominal charge is made, which is waived in cases of distress. Receipts during 1907 totaled $4,697.26, of which $3,436.78 was paid by boarders. Expenditures aggregated $4,405.37. No State aid is given. Valuation of property is $30,000.

ATHALIA DALY HOME, Gross Street near Liberty Avenue.—Founded by the late Dr. W. H. Daly, who devised his entire residuary estate in memory of his deceased wife for a home for working girls earning less than $12 a week. The structure is most modern and so constructed as to make every room an outside room, lighted by electricity, with hot water and steam heat. Sewing and recreation rooms are provided and a house physician maintained. Boarding rate is $4 a week.

BRUNOT BOARDING HOME FOR YOUNG BUSINESS WOMEN, 214 East Stockton Avenue, North Side.—Boarding home for working women. Rates are from $2.50 to $3.50 per week, which is waived in cases of distress. Average number of boarders is 25. Last financial report covers period from August 25, 1906, to January 20, 1908. Gross receipts for this period were $5,929.55, of which $5,680.79 was derived from boarders. Disbursements for same period totalled $6,677.06. The deficit was met by bank balance, leaving a net cash balance of $295.52 at the time of the report. No State aid is received. Valuation of property is $25,000.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BOARDING HOME, Fifth Street and Duquesne Way.—Boarding home for business women, conducted by Young Women's Christian Association. During year ending July 1, 1907, home entertained 53 "regular boarders," 539 transient guests, and served 95,552 meals. During the same period the receipts from "lunch and boarding" were $24,811.61, while disbursements for "salaries of housekeeper and servants" and "lunch and boarding supplies" were $23,889.60. Cost of rent, light, heat and repairs were bulked with general association expenses, but above figures would indicate that lunch and boarding department is about self-sustaining.

HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS, Webster Avenue and Tunnel Street.—Under direction of Pittsburgh Diocese of Roman Catholic Church. Purposes are to provide homes for young women employed and unemployed and aims to find employment. Average number of inmates is 70. No statement was given upon request.

ST. REGIS' HOME, 1006 Ann Street.—Home for women and working girls. Lodging and meals furnished by the day. Employment bureau conducted in conjunction with home. (See St. Regis Society under General Relief Societies.)

Visiting Nurse Associations

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, 812 Arch Street, North Side.—Incorporated 1894, and has for its purpose the sending out of trained nurses into the homes of the poor to administer relief to the sick and, when necessary, to provide medicines and clothing and give instruction in the care of invalids and infants and in the elementary principles of sanitation. During 1907 1,581 visits were made and invalids suffering from thirty-one different diseases treated. Food, clothing, medicine and medical requisites and instruments were furnished where necessary. Receives a State appropriation of $1,500.

EAST END VISITING NURSES' AID SOCIETY, 312 Denniston Avenue.—Supports visiting nurses for the purpose of ministering to destitute invalids. Medicine, food and clothing is provided gratuitously when necessary, and an educational campaign in sanitation is conducted among those compelled to live in the poorer quarters of the city. During the last fiscal year about 1,500 visits were made. Annual cost of maintenance averages $1,500, all of which is provided by private subscriptions.

FARMINGTON LODGE SOCIETY.—Pittsburgh branch of this society, which has affiliated organizations in cities throughout the country, maintains a visiting nurse. During 1907 this nurse made 2,094 visits to 760 people and gave aid to 190 families in the sum of $354.75. The Pittsburgh branch of the Farmington Lodge Society is maintained solely by private contributions. Total expenditures for 1907 were $1,689.29, all of which was raised by private contributions.

KINGSLEY HOUSE, 3 Fulton Street.—Maintains visiting nurse, whose work is chiefly in the families attending the house activities, although her services are at the disposal of any family in need of them. (See Kingsley House under "Settlement Houses.")

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL AND SETTLEMENT, 1835 Center Avenue.—Maintains two visiting nurses, who work in the district surrounding the Settlement House. (See Columbian School and Settlement under "Settlement Houses.")

FRUIT AND FLOWER MISSION, 43 Federal Street.—Provides nurse, food, clothing and delicacies for the sick, and visitors, who do neighborly work among the poor and in the hospitals. Maintained solely by voluntary contributions. No statement was procurable upon request.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sixth Avenue.—Maintains nurse for work within the parish chiefly, but who responds to calls from without the parish when occasion demands.

CALVARY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Station Street and Penn Avenue.—Maintains nurse, who works chiefly within the parish, but who ministers to the sick outside of the parish when time permits.

Public Baths and Laundries

SOHO BATH HOUSE, 2404 Fifth Avenue.—Organized and conducted under the auspices of the Civic Club of Allegheny County. In 1904, assisted by an appropriation of $25,000 obtained from the city, a site with building thereon was purchased at No. 2404 Fifth avenue. It was the intention to raze this building, but, owing to the appar-

Public Wash House and Baths

ent necessity for such work, it was turned into a settlement house (See Soho Bath Settlement House) and an adjoining piece of land bought, whereupon, with a further appropriation of $35,000, together with voluntaary contributions, a modern bath and wash house has been erected, having a total value of $125,000. This bath house has just been completed and, at this writing, had not as yet been opened to the public.

PUBLIC WASH HOUSE AND BATHS ASSOCIATION, Thirty-fifth and Butler Streets.—Opened June 4, 1904. Three-story and basement brick and stone building is maintained, in which is conducted a men's club room, shower and tub baths for men, shower and tub baths for women, nursery and baths for children, women's club room, large assembly room for public entertainments and public wash house, where, upon payment of five cents an hour, women may do family washing with use of tubs, dryers, etc. All shower baths are in white marble. Shower baths cost five cents, tub baths for men 15 cents, and tub baths for women 10 cents. A half hour is allowed for bathing. A clothing and house furnishing bureau is also conducted. This department has separate street entrance, and partly worn clothing and furniture contributed is sold at nominal rates. All water used in building is filtered. The wash house is the first of its kind in Pittsburgh. Recently a sewing bureau has been established, where women meet to sew, for which they are paid at the rate of 10 cents an hour. Work is provided from hospitals and institutions and from the clothing and house furnishing bureau. The assembly room is devoted to settlement work, lectures being given in domestic science, literature, physical culture, club meetings and industrial training. The institution is not self-sustaining. The last available report is under date of December 31, 1906. The following figures are given in that report: Cost of property, $57,004.95. Of this Henry Phipps contributed one-half and one-half was raised by private contributions. Cost of maintenance from June 4, 1904, to December 31, 1906, is given as $12,000, toward which the City of Pittsburgh contributed $5,000, and receipts for baths netted $7,377.32. Report of the clothing and house furnishing bureau, from May, 1905, to January, 1907, shows expenditures aggregating $469.48, and receipts totalling $526.58. During the year ending October 1, 1906, 51,394 men's shower baths were taken, 2,614 men's tub baths, 124 women's shower baths, and 302 women's tub baths. During the same period the laundry was used by 1,558 women 6,172 hours.

PEOPLE'S BATHS, Sixteenth Street and Penn Avenue Said to be the only self-supporting bath house in the country. Operated under the direction of the Civic Club. (See Civic Club under "Civic Organizations.")

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS.—Twelve public swimming pools are maintained on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers by the city under the direction of the police department and manned by life guards equipped with skiffs and life-saving apparatus. These swimming pools are open to the public 100 days during the summer months, during the past season from July 8 to September 15. Nearly 120,000 baths were taken during the season just closed, with no casualties, though 61 rescues were made. Daily average attendance, total attendance and rescues were as follows:

	Daily Average.	Total.	Rescued
Lock No. 1	150	15,000	10
Esplen	175	17,500	11
Foot of Seventeenth St.	45	4,500	2
Foot of Forty-third St.	56	5,600	3
Foot of Hazelwood Ave.	150	15,000	6
Foot of Anderson St., North Side.	72	7,200	7
Foot of Allegheny Ave., North Side.	46	4,600	6
Foot of S. Thirty-fourth St.	60	6,000	7
Foot of S. Third St.	95	9,500	7
Foot of Kerr St., North Side	110	11,000	6
Brilliant Pumping Station	200	11,200	3
Main St., West End	125	12,500	3

IMPROVEMENT LAUNDRY, 342 Collins Avenue.—Under management of Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor (see under General Relief Societies).

KINGSLEY HOUSE BATHS, 3 Fulton Street.—Institution provides baths for use of the members of the Kingsley House Clubs and Classes, and for the general public at certain hours. (See Kingsley House under Settlement Houses.)

WOODS RUN BATHS, Petrel Street, North Side.—Conducts public baths in connection with its settlement work. (See Woods Run Industrial House under Settlement Houses.)

PHIPPS PUBLIC BATHS, School and Rebecca Streets, North Side.—Founded by Henry Phipps. Provides baths, public laundry and drying houses, which are open to the public daily.

PEACOCK MEMORIAL PUBLIC BATHS.—Conducted by Columbian School and Settlement. (See under Settlement Houses.)

COVODE HOUSE BATHS, Main Street, North Side.—Open at certain hours of the day to the people of the neighborhood. (See Covode House under Settlement Houses.)

Miscellaneous

ALLEGHENY COUNTY CHILD LABOR ASSOCIATION, Office, 238 Fourth Avenue.—Organization supported by private contributions, chiefly in the form of dues ($1.00 annually), for the purpose of securing the passage and enforcement of just and equitable laws governing the employment of children under 16 years of age. The conditions to be met by this organization are set forth as follows by the association:

"Pennsylvania, ranking first in industrial enterprises, is very far down the list when measured by the standard of wise and fair laws regulating the employment of her children.

"Pennsylvania is the only state having laws on the subject that specifically allows children to work 12 hours out of 24, although in four other states it is possible to so construe the law that they may do so. Pennsylvania permits night labor by children under 16, although the adjoining states of Ohio, New York, and Illinois, having similar industrial conditions, prohibit it.

"In Pennsylvania any magistrate or notary public may issue an employment certificate. In all other progressive states the issuance of such certificates is placed in the hands of the school authorities, who are in the best position to know, from their records, if the child has reached the legal age limit of 14 years, and is otherwise fitted for work. Pennsylvania requires no evidence of physical fitness of the child to work. Pennsylvania leaves proof of child's age to affidavit of parent or guardian.

"Pennsylvania has in fact no well-defined child labor law, her regulations on the subject being a part of the factory inspector's laws, and every forward step has been gained only after most heroic efforts by the friends of childhood.

"In 1905 the age limit at which children may be legally employed at other than domestic or farm labor, was raised from 13 to 14 years. Documentary proof of age was also secured at this legislative session and some additional requirements, but these were later declared to be unconstitutional, as drawn.

"At the beginning of the legislative session of 1907, at the suggestion of one of the local philanthropic or sociologic associations that had for some years been making vigorous efforts to secure better laws, other organizations that were also working singly to the same end, agreed to unite in the common cause, and these various associations of teachers and principals, boards of trade, civic bodies, church, philanthropic and patriotic societies and clubs and labor organizations, joined their efforts to those of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association, and together made a valiant fight in the Legislature of 1906-07 for wiser and more progressive laws.

"The passage of the Child Labor Bill was not secured, but the enactment of certain most undesirable amendments to the existing law, as proposed, was prevented. Following this—about a year ago—these various allied associations formed themselves into the present Allegheny County Child Labor Association, with the object of securing data and funds and friends to help them in their efforts to secure this winter the passage of a Child Labor Law that will be just to both employer and employed."

CATHOLIC LYCEUM, Washington Street.—Has gymnasium, baths, recreation rooms and club rooms. Conducts general institutional work for boys and girls. Maintained by membership dues and private contributions, chiefly from communicants in the Pittsburgh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONSUMER'S LEAGUE.—The special function of this organization is to secure adequate investigation of the conditions under which goods are made and to enable purchasers to distinguish between the product of the sweatshop and that of the well ordered factories.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB, 515 Arch Street, North Side.—Conducted in the interest of working women and provides rest rooms and luncheons, and conducts clubs and classes. Maintained by membership dues and private contributions.

THE TOY MISSION, Sixth Avenue and Grant Street.—Established 1894. The purpose is to provide new and second-hand toys for the children of the poor during the Christmas season. The organization solicits and collects second-hand toys and, previous to the Christmas season, employs a corps of competent persons to rehabilitate the toys collected. Many new toys are purchased for distribution. Only such children as are under fourteen years of age and whose applications have been properly investigated share in the distribution. During the Christmas season of 1907 more than 15,000 children were in receipt of presents from this organization.

JUVENILE COURT AID SOCIETY, Juvenile Court Office.—Organized 1905 and composed of 200 Jewish men and women who support one probation officer on behalf of the Juvenile Court Association. The work of the officer so provided is strictly non-sectarain. This society also provides clothes for children cared for by probation officer and assures the board of Jewish children placed in institutions and private homes. From September, 1906, to September, 1907, the probation officer sustained by this organization had 188 court cases, and the expenditures for that period totalled $1,590.48. From October, 1907, to May, 1908, the expenditures were $1,397.94. All expenses are met and all receipts are provided by membership dues and voluntary contributions.

MERCY AND HELP SOCIETY.—Organized April, 1907. Object is "to give merciful help to any good work or effort in our city. We have a systemized plan whereby we hold Christian services over all friendless dead which the city brought to our notice." From April, 1907, to January 1st, 1908, this organization held burial services over 75 bodies at the City Morgue. During the Christmas season candy was sent to the women at the City Home at Marshalsea, Christmas cards were sent to women in jail, flowers distributed among newsboys and the Western Pennsylvania and Homeopathic Hospitals were suitably decorated.

JUVENILE COURT ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Organized October, 1902. Pennsylvania was the third state to establish children's courts, laws creating them being enacted in 1901. Being defective, these were declared unconstitutional and in 1903 new statutes were passed and later sustained. Additional legislation was procured in 1905. This association, acting under the existing statutes, provides: Means for bringing "delinquent, neglected or incorrigible children" before the court without branding them as criminals; for careful and fair investigation of the history and environment of every such child, by a probation officer; rooms for detention, clean and sanitary, with matrons in attendance and wholesome dicipline, where children are kept pending their hearing in court; that children under 16 years of age shall not be placed in jails or police stations, or classed with hardened criminals, or committed to a reformatory without an order from the court. No child under 12 can be sent to a reform school unless, after a period of probation, the court deems it necessary. Provision is made for the punishment of parents or guardians who wilfully neglect or desert children, and, in certain cases, for the maintenance of children in private homes. During the year ending September 30, 1907, there were 1,196 cases before the Juvenile Court (943 boys and 253 girls). Over 50 per cent. were placed on probation. This association now employs 11 probation officers, none of which are paid out of the public treasury. The salaries of five probation officers and a stenographer are paid by the Juvenile Court Association, charitable organizations and individuals providing the others. Total expenditures of this association during year ending November 1, 1907, were $6,000.